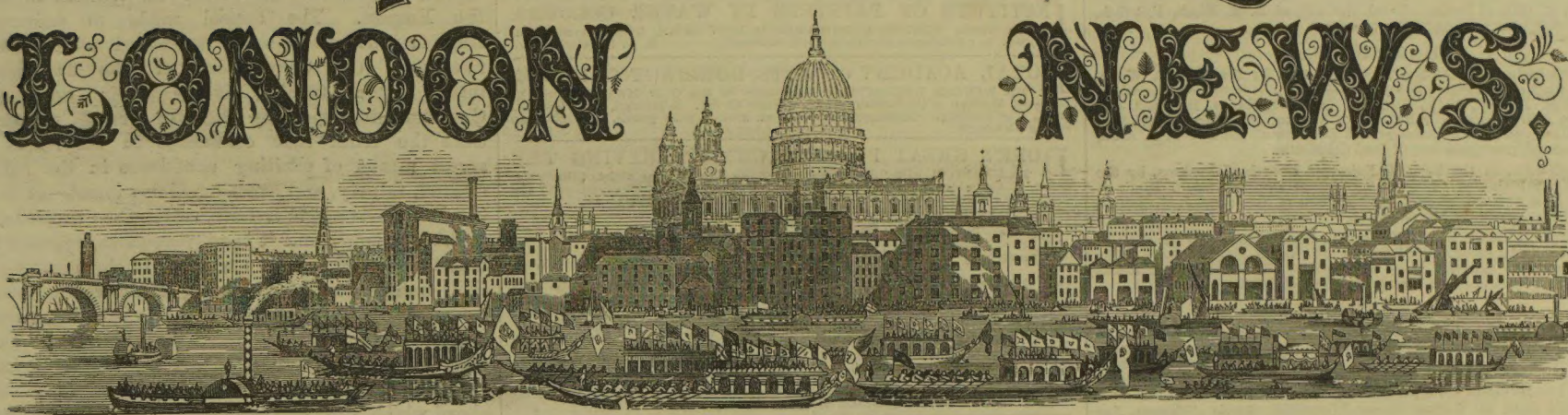


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

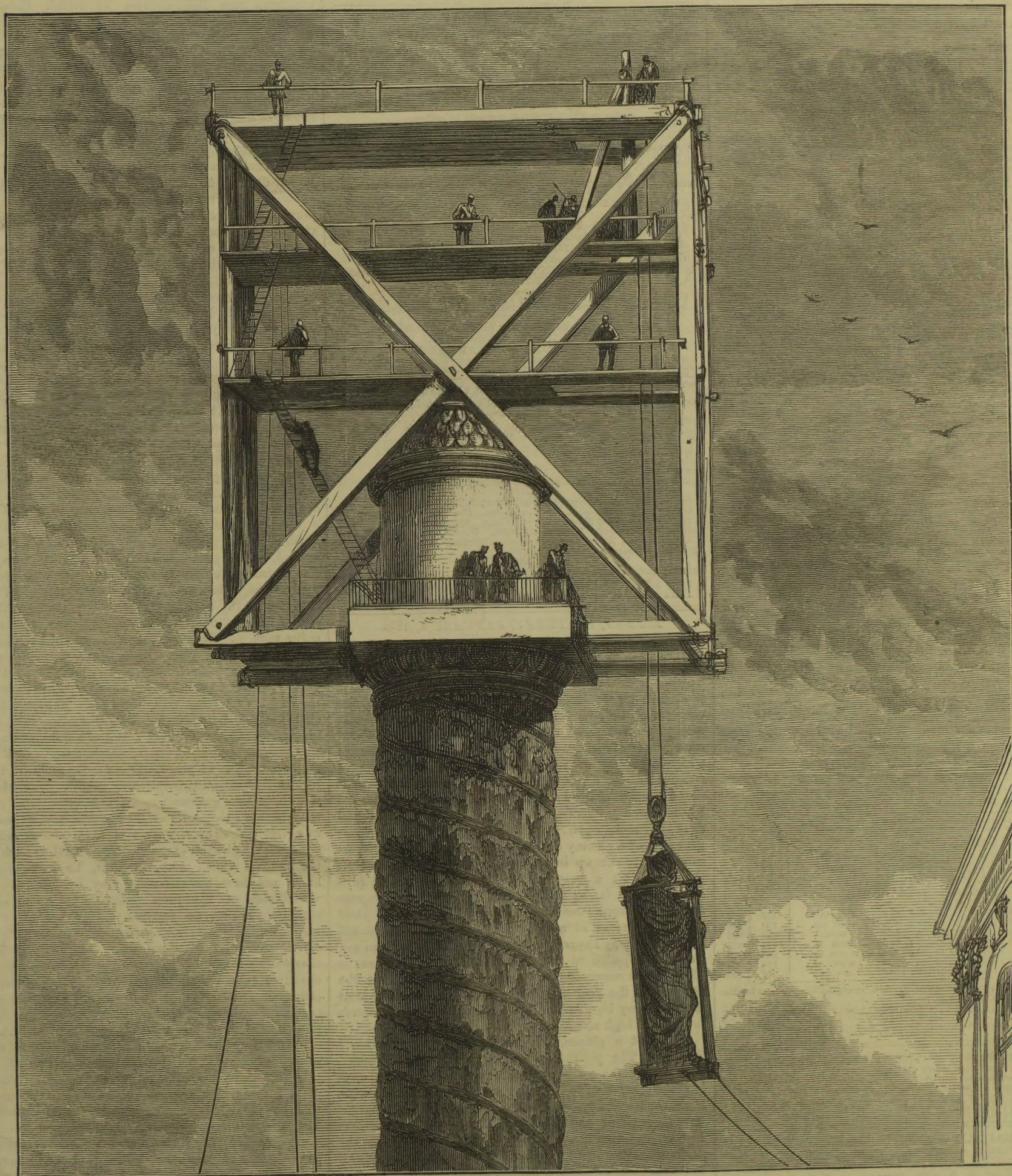


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1902.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT AND {SIXPENCE.
TITLEPAGE AND INDEX { By Post, 6^d.



REPLACING THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON I. ON THE VENDÔME COLUMN, PARIS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at 66, Eaton-square, S.W., Lady Graves of a daughter.
On the 31st ult., at Onslow-gardens, the Hon. Mrs. J. R. Arthur, of a daughter.
On Nov. 27, 1875, at Durban, Natal, the wife of D. M. Kisch, F.R.G.S., of Pretoria, South African Republic, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. Andrew's, Wells-street, by the Rev. B. Webb, assisted by the Rev. Archibald Douglas, of Mafon, Worcestershire, and the Rev. Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart., Rector of Dummer, Hants, Rowland Hill Martin, Esq., 21st Hussars, eldest son of Colonel Martin, of Fleetlands, Fareham, Hants, to Kate Blanche, second daughter of the late T. R. Auld, Esq., of Portland-place, and late of Real del Monte.
On the 4th inst., in the Scottish Episcopal Church, Johnstone, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Glasgow, Sir George Douglas Clerk, Bart., of Penicuik to Miss Aymce Napier, second daughter of Sir Robert J. M. Napier, Bart., and Lady Napier, of Millikin, Renfrewshire.
On the 16th ult., at St. Nicholas's Church, Blundellsands, by the Rev. B. S. Farbyshire, M.A., Incumbent, John George Siewert, Esq., Moscow, eldest son of John Jacob Siewert, Esq., of Riga, to Catherine Ellen, eldest daughter of Mr. John Morgan, The Lodge, Blundellsands.

DEATHS.

At midnight, Dec. 23-24, 1875, through simple decay of nature, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Clara Lewis, Bushey Hill, Camberwell, Maria, widow of the late John Browne, Esq., of Pudding Norton Hall, Fakenham, Norfolk, in the 84th year of her age. Universally beloved and regretted. The parent of twenty-eight children.
On the 3d inst., at Walton House, Wakefield, Annie Alderson, for twenty years the faithful and affectionate friend of the late Mrs. Marsden, aged 42.
On the 16th ult., at Kustendjie, Alfred Samson, of Galatz, aged 43. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 30th ult., at 3, Westbourne-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, suddenly, Miss Kate Graham.
On the 27th ult., in London, H. H. Hamilton O'Hara, Esq., of Craig-lilly, County Antrim, Ireland.
On the 29th ult., at Benmore, Kilman, Argyleshire, Mary Dalglish, widow of the late James Duncan, Esq., of Mossfield.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 15.

SUNDAY, JAN. 9.
First Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. H. Milman, Minor Canon; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. F. W. Farrar, Head Master of Marlborough School.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Miller.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Canon Sir J. H. Seymour.
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Rev. F. J. Jayne.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Butler, Vicar of Wantage, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; 7 p.m., the Rev. E. Capel-Cure, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, Reader at the Temple.
MONDAY, JAN. 10.
Plough Monday.
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Dr. W. B. Carpenter on Human Automatism).
Medical Society, 8 p.m.
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Lecture from Lieut. V. L. Cameron on his Journey from Lake Tanganyika to the West Coast of Africa; Captain G. L. Sullivan on the Rufiji River).
Oedontological Society, 8 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (Discussion on the Law relating to Lights).
Gresham Lecture, English, 6 p.m. (the Rev. E. Ledger on Comets), and three following days.
Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, quarterly court, Freemasons' Hall, noon.
National Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Professor Sheldon Amos on the Legal Attitude of England towards Slavery in other Countries).
TUESDAY, JAN. 11.
Full moon, 6.23 a.m.
Hilary Law sittings begin.
Opening of Exhibition of the Pictures of the late Frederick Walker at Deschamps Gallery, New Bond-street.
Society of Arts, 7 p.m. (Dr. W. B. Carpenter on the Wonders of the Microscope).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Dr. James Hector on the Maori race of New Zealand).
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (inaugural address of Mr. G. R. Stephenson, the president).

Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
St. Paul's Cathedral, Lecture to Men, 8 p.m. (the Rev. Prebendary Irons on the Connection of Religion with Civilisation).
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Heywood on the Geology of Switzerland).
Photographic Society, 8 p.m. (Paper by Colonel Stuart Wortley).
Humane Society, general court, 2 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.
St. Austell Poultry and Pigeon Show.
Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
First Annual Conference of Teachers at King's College, 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.; dinner at Westminster Palace Hotel, 6.30 p.m.
London Academy of Music, annual Christmas concert, afternoon.
Epidemiological Society, 8 p.m.
Graphic Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m.
London Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
THURSDAY, JAN. 13.
Hilary Cambridge Term begins.
Dramatic Authors' Society, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Historical Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on the Optical Department of the Atmosphere in relation to the Phenomena of Putrefaction and Infection).
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8 p.m.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Professor J. Ellis on Lyrical Music, illustrated).
Society for Encouragement of the Fine Arts, conversation, at Suffolk-street, 8 p.m.
FRIDAY, JAN. 14.
Oxford Lent Term begins.
Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Clinical Society, 8.30 p.m. (anniversary).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
New Shakespeare Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. W. Craig on "Cymbeline").
Gresham Lectures, English, 6 p.m. (Mr. T. F. Dallin on Rhetoric); and next day.
London Athletic Club Ball, St. James's Hall.
SATURDAY, JAN. 15.
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. Norman Lockyer on recent Spectroscopic Researches).
Saturday Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.
Horticultural Society, promenade, 2 p.m.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 a.m.					
Jan. Dec.	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
(29)	30.371	44.5	40.9	88	10	42.7	46.1	SW. WSW.	107	000		
(30)	30.270	44.6	40.8	88	10	42.8	47.1	WSW. SW.	190	000		
(31)	30.087	43.3	38.7	85	10	41.4	44.8	WSW.	450	000		
(1)	29.967	40.2	38.4	94	10	35.7	48.0	SSW. N.	149	185		
(2)	30.108	35.1	35.1	100	10	28.5	49.4	N. SW. SE.	235	114		
(3)	30.141	50.1	47.9	93	8	45.8	54.7	WSW. W.	134	000		
(4)	30.268	42.4	41.1	95	10	39.6	48.6	SW. E.	217	000		

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.410	30.306	30.151	29.977	30.181	30.111	30.267
Temperature of Air	43.7°	43.7°	42.3°	40.3°	32.4°	33.1°	42.5°
Temperature of Evaporation	42.4°	42.4°	40.6°	44.9°	32.3°	31.7°	42.2°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	SSW.	WSW.	SSW.	W.	Calm

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 15.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 53	0 56	1 07	1 27	1 55	2 20	2 40
3 12	3 32	3 51	4 10	4 38	5 03	5 28

LONDON BALLAD CONCERTS, St. James's Hall, THIS DAY (SATURDAY) at Three o'clock, and **WEDNESDAY NEXT** at Eight o'clock. Artists:-Madame Sherrington and Madame Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, Madame Osborne Williams, and the Sisters Badio; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Poli and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Mr. W. R. Nicholson. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Walker. Conductors, Mr. Sydney Naylor and Mr. Meyer Lutz. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Tickets at Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FOURTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s.
ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The Tenth WINTER EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Ten until Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, BURLINGTON HOUSE.
The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS and by Deceased Masters of the British School, NEW FLOOR, Admiralty, from Nine till Dusk. One Shilling. Catalogue, 6d. or bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, 5s.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING JAN. 10.
The GREAT HOLIDAY PROGRAMME will be continued during the Week.
THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME
daily at Three, HARLEQUIN THE YELLOW DWARF; or, the King of the Gold Mines, produced on an unprecedentedly large and magnificent scale, and by the entire Press the greatest Pantomime of the Season. Mr. GEO. CONQUEST will appear daily, making the highest leaps ever attempted. 300 Performers, Magnificent Scenery and Costumes, Grand Transformation; Great Eastern Ballet, by M. Espinosa; Comic scenes by the Lauri Family (see Daily Papers). Children, half price.
The Great Circus Entertainment, including New Equestrian and Gymnastic Acts, the Marvellous Jackey Toupe, Romah, and the Exhibition of Dolls and Dolls' Houses daily.
The entire building heated to an agreeable temperature. Special trains. Admission, One Shilling each day, or by Guinea Season-Ticket.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—During the Week, the Grand Pantomime, WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT, in which the celebrated Vokes Family will make their reappearance in England. Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Delightfully warmed in every part.—Every Evening till further notice, CINDERELLA AND THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL AND GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST, eclipsing all former Pantomimes in Splendour. Misses Nelly Power, Maude Brennan, Julia St. George, Amalia, Emma, Waterson, Brun, Osman, Tessy Gunniss, and the elite of the European Ballet; Messrs. W. B. Fair, Rogers, Vincent, Wainwright, Willard, Louis, &c.; and a stud of the smallest ponies in the world. Day Performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and on every Monday in January. No fees for booking or for use of cloak-rooms.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Every Evening at 7. Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children under ten half price. The celebrated Fyrites as Pantomimists.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
Newly Decorated, New Stage, and New Proscenium and Scenery, painted by that Eminent Artist Mr. Richard Douglass.
THE HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT GIVEN BY THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
has again proved the most successful in London.
Every day and every night throughout Christmas Week the vast area of the ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL was densely packed in every available nook within half an hour of the opening of the doors.
On Boxing Day it is computed that more than FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE were turned away from the two performances. The average daily attendance from Monday, Dec. 27, to Saturday, Jan. 1, EXCEEDED NINE THOUSAND, or upwards of FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND IN THE SIX DAYS, a success altogether without parallel.
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL HOLIDAY BILL will be repeated throughout the present month.
EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30.
Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'clock.
Fautouils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for programmes.
PLACES MAY BE BOOKED FREE OF CHARGE, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.
ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Places may also be secured at Mitchell's, Olivier's, Bubbs', Lacon and Olivier's, Old Bond-street; Hay's, Royal Exchange; and Keith, Prowse, and Co's, Cheapside.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, JAN. 8, contains:-

Portrait of Miss Blanche Cole.
Paris on Wheels.
"The Broken Lyre."
A Natural Bull-Fight in Spain.
James River, in Virginia.
Our Captions Critic.
Scenes from the Pantomimes at Covent Garden and the Grecian (Two Page Engravings).
Indian Sketches: 1, A Royal Tiger's Supper; 2, The Durbar at Agra.
A Sporting Trip to India. Circular Notes. The Historian's Horn-Book.
Hunting and Shooting Notes. Whist. Chess. Special Report of the Great Billiard Tournament. Current Athletics. Football. Papers by Lord William Lennox, R. C. Caldwell, and other Writers. And all the Musical, Sporting, and Dramatic News of the Week.
Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

The outlook of 1876 is not only uncertain in the aspect which it presents to us—which the future must always be—but it is somewhat portentous. The haze in which it is shrouded prevents us from forming any very definite conception of the disclosures which are to come. But one may just catch sight, dimly no doubt, but not without some tokens of reality, of an outline of the region through which Europe seems destined to travel. The mountainous forms which are described in the distance, representing, as they do, real difficulties and dangers, may possibly be flanked by the march of nations. But there they are. The impressions they make upon forecasting thoughtfulness are those generally of a gloomy character; or, at any rate, they are calculated to stir up in the mind more powerful motives than usual for a wary and conscientious line of progression. So far as the political interests of European States are concerned the prospect before them must stimulate a sense of responsibility. Not only do we not know what may happen, but, from the little we can see, we are compelled to infer that what we cannot see is likely to be unusually momentous, and that during the ripening of the year upon which we have entered some problems may be solved, by the solution of which human interests of high magnitude will be closely affected.

We cast a glance, for instance, across the Dover Straits. The political condition of France touches very nearly the political condition of Europe—always has done so, always will do so. Fermentation there is almost inevitably associated with more or less fermentation throughout the comity of European States. But France just now is upon the threshold of a great experiment. The National Assembly is virtually dissolved. The Constitution which it framed is about to be put upon its trial. The elections to the Senate and to the Chamber of Deputies, which have to be completed within a few

weeks, will express, in a more or less distorted form, the verdict of the French people upon the political institutions offered to them after the general break-up of the Empire. The appeal made to universal suffrage might perhaps be witnessed with more confidence if the Government of the day were less intent upon turning it to their own account. Governments, especially those of France, seldom appreciate the truth that confidence in the rulers is the surest means of eliciting confidence in the ruled. An excited, fidgety, and exacting Government—as is that of the Buffet—is apt to irritate, rather than to guide, a susceptible people; and it may, perchance, provoke a determination on the part of a majority of the electors to show their independence by resisting Ministerial dictation. It is a pity that it should be so. It may lead to unnecessarily disastrous consequences. What would otherwise have been a moderate Republic may, under existing conditions, turn out to be an extreme one. This is one of the dangers ahead which 1876 will have to face. What the result may be we must leave to the event. We can only say that with different pilotage there need have been no necessity for the ship of State to have ventured into broken waters.

Something decisive will have to be done during the progress of 1876 if the flame of insurrection which has broken out in Turkey is to be extinguished. What is called the Eastern Question has been, perhaps prematurely, forced into a very critical position. So far as we can penetrate into the motives by which Cabinets are actuated, there is an earnest desire on the part of the great Powers to preserve the peace of Europe. The leading, and perhaps unchangeable, conditions of the questions at issue, however, will not brook delay. Anxious as the Northern Empires are to respect the independence and preserve the integrity of the Porte—not so much, of course, for its own sake, as with a prudent view to their relations one to another—it is quite clear that something must be done; that the determinations arrived at in Constantinople, broad and liberal as they may be, cannot do what is wanted; that the parties to the Treaty of Paris cannot enforce good government in the Turkish provinces without foreign intervention; and that intervention will most likely be followed by the uprising against Turkish authority of other provincial communities. We gaze wistfully, and not without considerable anxiety, upon the development of events. They are, perhaps, fraught with more important issues than Europe has witnessed since the Franco-German war. Eighteen-seventy-six will probably see the mists in which they are enveloped mainly dispersed, and it is not impossible that the anomaly—for it is such—of Mohammedan occupation of some of the fairest regions of the continent will be so far disturbed as to give assurance of a no very distant retirement of the Turkish Sovereignty into Asia.

There are possibilities of other troubles of a more local character. What we shall see in Spain during the progress of the year we can hardly venture to guess. The throne of young Alfonso, which he has occupied barely twelve months, stands on no very solid bases. He has convoked the Cortes, and perhaps may obtain from them a ratification of that nominal supremacy which was handed to him by the army. He has also, we are informed, settled with his Generals a plan of campaign for the extinction of the Carlist war. Both projects seem likely enough to encounter the usual obstacles, and to inflict upon the country the usual disappointment. It is true that when one member suffers all the other members suffer with it. It is quite as true of communities as of individuals. The year will be none the more cheerful because Spain is in trouble, and would be all the more gratifying if during its progress Spain should emerge from the clouds which now dim its lustre. The most sanguine anticipations, however, can hardly contemplate such an event as possible within the limits of a few months.

Generally speaking, the dispositions of rulers tend to the preservation of peace. Just for the moment the outlook in that direction is tolerably bright. Yet before 1876 shall have been gathered to its predecessors, no one can tell whether the nations of Europe will not be embroiled in a tremendous war. Most of them are armed to the teeth, although each of them may be said to shrink from the conflict which may, perhaps, be inevitable. We know not how we ourselves may be affected by the vicissitudes of European policy. Our own domestic condition excites no anxiety. Our foreign relations are upon a good footing, and the duties arising out of them are ably, as well as judiciously, discharged by the noble Secretary of State. It is not for ourselves that we are particularly anxious, although, of course we, as a nation, have no guarantee that the fluctuations of Continental politics will not unmoor us from the peaceful anchorage we are striving to retain. But, for the sake of others, we cannot but feel some regret that the general prospect is not more exhilarating. It often happens that the sun which rises in clouds shines forth in his glory before he has reached the meridian. So may it be with the present year. May all nervous apprehensions be dispersed like the vapours which hang upon the summits of mountains! May the serious questions yet unsettled be put in a way of satisfactory adjustment! And may we all end the year, as we ought to begin it, with confident dependence upon the wisdom and goodness which over-rule the destinies of mankind!

THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice continue at Osborne House. On New-Year's Eve the children of the Whippingham school sang carols and glees before her Majesty and the Royal family at Osborne, under the direction of Mr. Thomas, schoolmaster.

On New-Year's Day the Prince of Leiningen visited the Queen and remained to luncheon. In the evening her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne, presented New-Year's gifts to the upper and under servants of the household in the stewards'-room and servants'-hall, where Christmas-trees were prepared. Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Biddulph and the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Major-General Ponsonby and the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with the Queen. The ladies and gentlemen of the household had the honour of joining the Royal party in the drawing-room after dinner.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and the Marquis of Lorne attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday. The Rev. George Prothero officiated.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has driven to Ryde, Newport, Cowes, and other places.

The Duke of Richmond, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald (commanding her Majesty's 49th Regiment at Parkhurst), and Captain Madden, commanding H.M.S. Hector, guardship at Cowes, have dined with the Queen.

Miss Bauer and Mlle. Norèle, who were formerly governesses to the younger Princesses, are appointed Lectrices (? Readers) to the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

Colonel the Hon. H. Byng has succeeded Viscount Bridport as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The annual distribution of the Queen's New-Year's gifts took place in the riding-school at Windsor Castle on New-Year's Day in the presence of the Mayor, the clergy, and other members of the committee. The gifts were given to residents in the parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer, and were of the total value of £300, which includes £100 presented to the Royal clothing club and £200 given away in meat and coals. The recipients were divided into three classes, and each received a proportionate quantity of beef and coals.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Princess of Wales and the Danish Royal family went to Helsingør, on Thursday week, and visited the Dowager Baroness de Blixen-Finecke, sister of the Queen of Denmark. On New-Year's Eve the Princess inspected an exhibition of models for the statue to be erected to the late Hans Christian Andersen. Her Royal Highness was afterwards present at a family dinner at the residence of the Hereditary Princess Caroline. On New-Year's Day the Princess was present at a state dinner at the Royal palace, Copenhagen. Her Royal Highness has visited the Court and Casino Theatres, and has also enjoyed some skating. Prince Albert Victor of Wales attains his twelfth year to-day.

The Duchess of Edinburgh, who has, since her residence at Eastwell Park, taken much interest in the charitable projects of the neighbourhood, was present on Tuesday at a sale of work at the Ashford Cottage Hospitals, which, for the prompt treatment of local cases, have proved very valuable in Kent. The Duke of Edinburgh presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Albert Hall on Wednesday.

Princess Christian presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal School of Art Needlework on Monday at Alford House. The Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Cambridge have been on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. The Princes have had excellent shooting in the coverts of Windsor Great Park.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne returned to Kensington Palace on Tuesday from Osborne.

The Duke of Connaught recently paid a visit to Ceuta in his yacht Vega, and was received by the military governor of Ceuta, General Sartorius, and the officers of his staff. After luncheon at the General's house, his Royal Highness visited some of the barracks occupied by the Spanish troops, some of whom were paraded for the Prince's inspection. The Duke has also visited the Naval and Military Hospital at Gibraltar.

Princess Kotschoubey has left Thomas's Hotel for Paris.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Abercorn dispensed their New-Year's gifts to the poor on New-Year's Eve. The Duchess attended personally and made gifts to 150 incurable inmates in Dublin Hospital. On New-Year's Day the Duke and Duchess gave an entertainment to 300 of the boys belonging to the Royal Hibernian School, in the racquet-court, which had been tastefully arranged for their accommodation.

The Duke and Duchess of Athole have arrived at Witham.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bowmont have left town for a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Marchioness Camden and Lady Rosamond Spencer-Churchill have arrived at Bayham Abbey, Sussex.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and the Ladies Fitzwilliam have left London for the Mediterranean.

The Right Hon. G. Ward Hunt, M.P., has returned to his official residence at the Admiralty from Wadenhoe House.

THE WRECK OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.

At the termination of the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Deutschland, it was stated by counsel and endorsed by the president of the court, that the charges of plunder on board the wrecked ship had no foundation in fact, and that a portion of our seafaring population had been slandered by the public press. It is with extreme pain that we revert to this most unpleasant subject, but in the interests of truth and for the sake of the honest and brave part of our coast population, we must express our regret that the charge of "wrecking" on board the Deutschland was not thoroughly sifted. It would have been nobler and wiser to probe the matter to the bottom instead of hushing it up and putting it quietly out of sight, through an untimely fear that it might degrade the national honour; for it might have been clearly shown that, though some persons had acted in the discreditable way shown in our engraving for Dec. 18, their number was small indeed compared with the brave body of men upon whom their deeds bring undeserved odium. Our artist went out in the tug Liverpool on the morning of Dec. 9, and was on board the Deutschland for some hours. The sketch we published of the scene in the saloon represents what he actually saw, and is literally true in all its details. In proof of this we print the following letter, which was sent, unsolicited, to our office a day or two after the publication of the Deutschland sketches:—

The New York Herald, 46, Fleet-street, London, Dec. 18, 1875.

SIR,—Allow me to congratulate you on the very excellent illustrations of the Wreck of the Deutschland in your paper.

I accompanied your artist to the wreck on the 9th, as correspondent of the New York Herald, and can testify to the absolute accuracy of the drawings.

Your obedient Servant,

WENTWORTH HUYSE.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Crawley, Charles David, to be Vicar of East Harnham, Wilts.
Davidson, Arthur; Missions to Seamen Chaplain to the shipping in the waters of Plymouth.
De Vine, T.; Vicar of Northwood, Stoke-upon-Trent.
Edwards, William; Rector of Penmachno, Carnarvonshire.
Ewald, William Harris; Senior Curate of Chester-le-Street.
Griffiths, W.; Vicar of Sedgley, Staffordshire.
Harrison, J. J.; Chaplain of Haslar Hospital.
Hayman, Henry; Vicar of St. Andrew's, Hoxton.
Hodgeson, W.; Chaplain to the Industrial Schools, Mitcham, Surrey.
Law, A.; Curate of Christian Malford; Rector of Dauntsey, Wilts.
Leaver, F.; Rector of Chalvington, Sussex.
Lester, Charles; Association Secretary to the Missions to Seamen Society for the east of England.
Littlehales, Walter G.; Rector of Bulvan; Rural Dean of Orsett, Essex.
Morrison Herdman, R.; Association Secretary to the Missions to Seamen Society for England north of the Humber.
Oxland, W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, East Stonehouse.
Phillips, R.; Rector of Hambledon, Surrey.
Sandon, W. H.; Vicar of Swinford-cum-Stanford, Leicestershire.
Scrivener, F. A.; Vicar of Hendon.
Smith, J. Pounds; Vicar of Broomfield.
Stephens, James; Missions to Seamen Chaplain to the shipping in Falmouth Roads.
Taylor, C. W.; Vicar of Chicklade.
Tollemache, A. F.; Vicar of Whitwick, near Leicester.
Woodman, H.; Vicar of St. Peter, Stockton-on-Tees.—*Guardian*.

On Tuesday evening the series of lectures to men only, which were established some years ago, at St. Paul's Cathedral, was resumed in the open space under the dome.

The Dean of Westminster has issued a notice requiring the gentlemen of the Westminster Abbey choir in future to attend a weekly rehearsal.

The second battalion Grenadier Guards have presented the Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, the Rev. Arthur Robins, who is also their chaplain, with a beautiful font of Caen stone on marble pillars.

The *Guardian* states that a layman has made an offer of £1200 a year to endow a bishopric for Cornwall; the *Hampshire Chronicle* states that a lady of Salisbury, whose name is purposely withheld, has offered to supply the cathedral with a new organ, to cost £6000; and the Earl of Dudley has promised £3000 towards the new church of St. Michael, Tivdale, in the Black Country. The building was originally designed to cost £3000, and to accommodate 400 persons; but it has been resolved to double both figures. Lord Dudley will also build the tower at his own cost.

Last week the Bishop of Rochester consecrated the Church of All Saints, Shooter's-hill, in the parish of Plumstead, where until now there have been only two churches for 28,000 souls, chiefly Woolwich Arsenal operatives. About £4000 has been raised by subscription, but £2000 more is required to finish the building. The efforts of the Rev. W. N. M'Guinness, who has laboured in the district for eight or nine years, have been successful in also providing schools for 500 children; and the Bishop warmly commended his work, which had been carried on under very great difficulties.

On Tuesday week the Bishop of Worcester consecrated a church which has been recently erected near the Imperial Hotel, at Malvern, as a memorial to the Rev. G. Fisk, the late Vicar. The foundation-stone was laid in September, 1874, by Lady Emily Foley, who had given the site; and the building will accommodate between 700 and 800 persons. The Rev. Mr. Davenport, who has had charge of the temporary church, will be the Incumbent. After the consecration a number of the clergy and gentry dined together at the Imperial Hotel, the Bishop presiding. Amongst those present were Lord Lyttelton and Lady Emily Foley.

Testimonials have recently been presented to the following clergymen:—The Rev. Robert Maguire, M.A., who was for nearly twenty years Vicar of Clerkenwell, by his late parishioners, at the Amwell-street school-rooms, with an illuminated address on vellum from the vestry of the parish, and a purse containing 300 guineas; and Mrs. Maguire a gold watch "as a memento of the earnest and devoted interest she has ever taken in the welfare of the parish and poor of Clerkenwell."—The Rev. H. G. Bird, who has been Curate of the parish church of Wokingham for the past three years; a handsome communion service, a number of valuable books, a pocket font, and other presents, as parting gifts from members of the congregation, the school children, the almsmen of Lucas's Hospital, and other friends.—A testimonial of a handsome clock, together with a purse containing 120 guineas, has been presented by the congregation of St. Saviour's, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and other friends, to the Rev. W. M. Harrison, M.A., on his resigning the curacy of that church. In addition to this, the choir men have testified their respect to the reverend gentleman by the presentation of a beautiful salver, and the choir boys by that of a silver pencil.—The Rev. Canon H. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, by the parishioners of the borough on his leaving Windsor, a handsome testimonial, consisting of a silver centrepiece and four corner pieces and an oak writing-table, with a clock in the centre, the testimonial costing altogether £300.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Joseph Hooper Maude, Scholar of Corpus Christi, Oxford, has been elected to a fellowship at Hertford. Mr. Maude obtained a first class in classics at moderations in Trinity Term, 1873, and a second class in classics during the present term.

The Cambridge mathematical tripos examination began in the Senate House on Monday morning. There were 104 candidates for honours. The Jeremie prizes, given annually in memory of the late Professor Jeremie for the encouragement of a critical study of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament and such other Hellenic literature as may serve to illustrate the New Testament, have been awarded to C. H. Prior, B.A., Pembroke, and A. W. Streane, B.A., Corpus Christi, who were equal in merit.

Lord Derby has subscribed £50 to the fund for the endowment of a Celtic chair in the University of Edinburgh.

The Bristol papers report that James Chaffey, a pauper, aged 104 years, died recently in the Yeovil workhouse.

The Address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Mr. Matthew White Ridley, member for North Northumberland, and seconded by Mr. Mulholland, member for Downpatrick.

The Post-Office authorities are about to make a change in the mode by which payment is made for telegrams. Hitherto ordinary postage-stamps were accepted in payment, but after the close of this month all telegrams must be prepaid in telegram-stamps, which will be issued of the value of 3d., 6d., 1s., and 5s. All inland telegrams retransmitted by wire to a second address will be charged at the full inland rate of 1s. for twenty words, and 3d. for every additional five words or part of five words. No charge will be made on telegrams redirected to a second address within the same free delivery, or in the same locality, if the redirection does not involve any use of the wires.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The advantages enjoyed by my countrymen in possessing a language which is seldom spoken as it is written, which has a poetical as well as a prosaic form of expression, and in which the student is often puzzled to discriminate between that which is poetry and that which is prose, has been amusingly illustrated lately in the absurd controversy respecting the term "barbarous" as against "barbaric." There has been, of course, a tremendous run on the first chapter of Herodotus, in which the Father of History tells us how he proposes to rescue from oblivion the actions of men, "and to celebrate the exploits of the Greeks and the Barbarians"—by which Herodotus, of Halicarnassus, meant that everybody was a Barbarian who was not a Greek. 'Twas a right good old Conservative way of putting things; and it reminds me of the distich put up in coloured lamps by a French hairdresser over his shop door on the night of a general illumination in honour of some political event:—

Vive nous autres;
A bas les autres!

It is strange, nevertheless, that the controversialists, in squabbling about a term which Dean Stanley did not happen to have used, should have forgotten a remarkable instance of the employment of the poetical qualificative "barbaric" by that eminently prosaic statesman the late Mr. Cobden. The illustrious Free-trader, during a debate on the Civil List Estimates, once cursorily expressed a wish to see a reduction made in the expenditure on the "barbaric pomp of Royalty." Mr. Cobden, evidently, had Milton in his mind when he made use of this expression; and, indeed, I have heard that, like Mr. Bright, he was a sedulous student of the author of "Paradise Lost."

So there is an end of the great alleged "libel case" in which Mr. Henry Irving was plaintiff and two persons hitherto unknown to fame defendants. It is very certain that the scurrilous article would never have appeared had poor dear Tom Hood been alive to edit the periodical in which the abusive trash appeared. The actual editor very manfully took the responsibility of the libel on himself; and I am very glad to see that the real author of the incriminated article is, as his solicitor Mr. Beard put it, "a young gentleman who has only very recently been connected with journalism."

Ho! pretty page with dimpled chin
That never has felt the barber's shear,
All your aim is women to win;
This is the way that boys begin.
Wait till you come to forty year.

Thus W. M. Thackeray. But it is precisely the young gentlemen only very recently connected with journalism, or not connected with journalism at all, who show the greatest promptitude in vilipending their seniors. I have by me, pasted in a book, about a hundred and fifty scurrilous, vituperative, insulting, and generally libellous letters addressed to me when I began, some fourteen years since, to edit a magazine called *Temple Bar* (Mr. George Bentley, I drink your health in barley-water), by young gentlemen who were anxious to be connected with magazine literature, and who heaped denunciations upon my head because I failed to discern a sufficient amount of merit in their poems, tales, or essays to warrant the publication thereof. As regards being publicly libelled by anonymous foes, that is one of the penalties which every public man who has merit, and has been successful, is bound to pay. Detraction is the income tax on popularity. In the case at Guildhall Mr. Henry Irving seems to have acted, from beginning to end, like a high-minded and generous gentleman: just as, in fact, the noble Moor of Venice might be supposed to have behaved had he been "slanged" by an ill-conditioned gondolier on the Piazzetta.

Who is the mysterious and alarming gentleman who has addressed a lengthy communication to the *Times* anent the numerous machinations of secret societies, and who adopts the startling signature of "Warhawk"? What is a warhawk? Did you ever see such a bird, or hear of one out of Captain Mayne Reid's novels? The gentleman claims to have had a very considerable experience of the most important secret societies in different parts of Europe during the last ten years, and to have been cognisant of the perpetration of crimes even more heinous than the Bremerhaven explosion. Daggers, halters, infernal machines, and poisoned bottles of red port wine flit in a lurid manner through his remarkable epistle. Is he one of Balzac's "Treize"? Did he ever make one of the occult personages described in the celebrated romance of the "Black Band; or, the Mysteries of Midnight"? Can he be Count Cagliostro come to life again? Is he the same gentleman who a few years ago horrified society by a series of letters in the *Times* headed "Railways and Revolvers in Georgia"? At all events I would counsel Miss Braddon or Mr. Wilkie Collins to get hold of "Warhawk," if possible, without a moment's delay, and secure his services at his own sums. The terrible tales he would be enabled to unfold would suffice to make the fortunes of half a dozen novelists.

Mr. Arthur Clennam in "Little Dorrit," when he visited the Circumlocution Office, was always "wanting to know." Without wishing to be unduly importunate, I "want to know" whether lamps fed with petroleum are ever used on board any of her Majesty's ships of war, to say nothing of the Cunard, the P. and O., and the West India mail-steamer. Again, I want to know whether, in the extremely improbable case of rock-oil being employed for illuminating purposes in any of the fleets I have mentioned, the task of trimming, feeding, and kindling the lamps is ever intrusted to boys of fourteen. I have asked these questions for the reason that I fail to perceive that the jury at the inquest held on the poor little victims of the fire on board the Goliath thought proper to append to their verdict any rider referring to the folly of allowing raw lads to officiate as lamp-trimmers on the 'tween decks of a very old man-of-war. I have heard of "powder monkeys;" but, until the destruction of the Goliath, I was not aware of the existence of "petroleum-lamp boys."

The editor of the Paris *Figaro* has gravely rebuked its London correspondent—who has been paying a visit to Chiselmhurst, and "interviewing," in a very *Figaro*-like manner indeed, the illustrious inmates of Camden Place—for stating that the Prince Imperial dislikes music. On the contrary, the editor maintains that Prince Louis Napoleon, like his grandmother, Queen Hortense, the composer of "Partant pour la Syrie," is passionately fond of the harmonious art; and that his Imperial Highness is himself the author of a very pleasing melody, which he has dedicated to one of his faithful followers in his exile. But, after all (the editor of the *Figaro* pursues), his correspondent may have been but the victim of a trifling misconception. It was the late Emperor Napoleon III., it seems, who had a positive horror of music. His uncle the Great Napoleon, it is said, did not know one tune from another; and yet the First Emperor loaded Cherubini with honours, while the Third built the grandest Opera House that had ever been seen.

G. A. S.



THE PANTOMIME AT COVENT-GARDEN: "CINDERELLA—THE BUTTERFLY'S BALL AND THE GRASSHOPPER'S FEAST."



THE PANTOMIME AT DRURY LANE: "WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT."

PANTOMIME ILLUSTRATIONS.

"CINDERELLA" AT COVENT GARDEN

Our Illustration here gives the central situation of the piece, that in which Cinderella claims the glass slipper that so well fits her foot, and produces its fellow in corroboration of her identity with the wearer of both at the Prince's ball. The scene is a crowded one, and full of dramatic intention. We may note the envy of her sisters, Salprunella and Blowsabella, whose jealousy and doubt blend expression in their unamiable faces, but who are compelled eventually to yield to the conviction which deprives them of hope and secures to their more beautiful and unappreciated sister the reward due to her innocence and generous nature. In this one scene the whole tale is told—in other the ornamental is more consulted; but in the present the human interest engrosses the attention, and in particular that of children, who are pleased that the heroine of the nursery should thus be publicly rewarded for all that she had endured in her previous domestic life. The success of the pantomime has been equal to its merits, which are, indeed, of the highest, both in kind and in degree.

"WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT" AT DRURY LANE.

The Illustration we give of the Drury Lane pantomime shows at once the group of the Vokes family, whose clever acting conduces so much to its success. The group is a dancing group, and as such they are introduced to the delighted audience. Here they are all in full action: Frederick Vokes as Master Fitzwarren, worried by the feline Tommy, Walter Vokes, but using his remarkable legs in the way of defence against the awkward attacks of the irrepressible cat; Rosina Vokes as Alice Fitzwarren, and Victoria Vokes as her lover Dick, and the fairy Blue Bell rendering supernatural aid to the faithful couple. And thus they dance themselves into one another's good graces, and also into those of the audience, who accept the scene as earnest that they are about to have a good pantomime; nor are they disappointed in their expectations. The Drury Lane pantomime has already appeared eminently attractive, and will assuredly prove an extraordinary success.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

Many of the theatres, as our readers know, have relied upon their running pieces as sufficient for the festive season; one only, the house so well governed by Mr. Hollingshead, has provided a new drama, not a pantomime, for the delectation of the Christmas audience. Mr. H. J. Byron has provided the libretto and Mr. Toole the performer, in his own proper person, much to the amusement of the habitués of the Gaiety. The title of the piece is suggestive of fun, the name of the hero sufficing for the purpose, that of "Tottle's." Sam Tottle (Mr. J. L. Toole), "late of Tottle's Refreshment Rooms, Strand; Tottle's Eating House, Bucklersbury; and Tottle's à la mode Beef Shop, Borough-road," is now to be seen in his retirement, and, as a guest at the Spa, assumes all the airs of a gentleman, and would begin life again on a fashionable level by espousing a proud beauty named Julia Lilford (Miss L. Henderson), in which, for the sake of his money, he is encouraged by her brother (Mr. Royce). But Julia has another admirer in one Captain Raffler (Mr. De Belleville), whom she encourages even after her marriage with Tottle. The betrayed husband, too, is unfortunate in a speculation, and has to bear the double burden of losing his capital and almost his wife at the same moment. It has pleased the author and actor, however, to represent his sorrows in a ludicrous light. He has also a son, Horace (Miss E. Farren), who has a love affair of his own with Mary Brown (Mdlle. Camille), the daughter of Mr. Cobham Brown (Mr. Clifford Cooper); and we are brought to the wedding morning, and expect the wedding party's return from church to a sumptuous breakfast, which is laid by one Bung (Mr. R. Soutar), once Tottle's fellow-servant, then his valet, and now butler to Cobham Brown. Tottle, in the meanwhile, busies himself in procuring a divorce, and is disconcerted by the ceremonial repast, which he believes to be on account of Cobham Brown's marriage with Kate Trenchard (Mrs. Leigh). He conceives the odd notion of waiting upon them, disguised in Bung's coat and white tie, with Brown's wig and a moustache and whiskers. On the return of the wedding party he recollects his former acquaintance with Kate, and is made to feel that he ought rather to have married her, his poor relative, than the haughty Julia. In his confusion he does all manner of absurd and awkward things, bringing down the curtain on a situation, or rather a tableau, of cross purposes. The reception given to the new play was decidedly favourable.

LYCEUM.

On Saturday Miss Kate Bateman (Mrs. Crowe) reappeared after a long interval in the character of Leah, in Mosenthal's famous drama—a rôle which very precisely suits the kind and degree of talent which the lady possesses. Miss Bateman feels the poetry of the part, and, as far as the version she patronises allows, projects it to an elevation which preserves its tragic intention without interfering with the middle style which properly marks the dialogue of such a play. In the great scenes of the curse and the meeting with the child Miss Bateman is still impressive and pathetic. The part of Madelena is well supported by Miss Virginia Francis, and that of Nathan the Jew by Mr. H. Forrester. The performance will be repeated every Saturday.

"The Merchant of Venice" was performed on Saturday morning at the Gaiety, with Mr. Phelps in the character of Shylock. This was always a favourite part with the actor; and, indeed, he made his London début in it at the Haymarket, with remarkable success. During the years that have succeeded, he has improved not only in the part but in his general style; and all his impersonations are now marked with good taste and facile execution, as well as intelligence. The audience was numerous, and appeared much pleased with the whole performance. The cast throughout was excellent; and the Portia of Miss Leclercq was particularly good.

The Haymarket still retains the services of Mr. Sothorn, who has reappeared as David Garrick and Lord Dundreary. "Home and Married Life" and "A Regular Fix" still keep their places in the bills. Mr. Willis's play of "Buckingham," at the Olympic, gives place to Mr. Joseph Hatton's "Clytie" on Monday. Mr. Irving, at the Lyceum, during the holidays resumes the performance of "Hamlet." "Othello" will be the next Shakespearean revival. The performance, also, of the Laureate's "Queen Mary" is promised. "Rip van Winkle" still holds his own at the Princess's. At the Prince of Wales's the drama of "Masks and Faces" still continues attractive. At the Opera Comique, "Meg's Diversions," with the assistance of Mr. Craven and Miss Oliver, has established itself with the audience. The "Shaghaun," at the Adelphi, maintains its popularity. At the Vaudeville Byron's comedy "Our Boys" runs its course rejoicing. "Broken Hearts," at the Court, increases in interest. At the Globe "Blue Beard" is still in the ascendant. "An Unequal Match" and "Dublin Bay," at the Charing Cross, give place to "Married in Haste" this

evening, when Mr. Byron will appear; and at the Mirror "All for Her" still commands an appreciative audience; but the theatre passes into new hands and takes a new name this evening, when it will be opened by Mr. F. C. Burnand, newly-christened "The Duke's Theatre," with "Meg's Diversions," the burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan," and "A Tempting Bait." The Queen's, the Royalty, and the St. James's are at present closed; but the last two are underlined for reopening—the Royalty on Monday, and the St. James's this evening (Saturday).

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 6.

The interest of the Parisians has centred during the past week in the fêtes of the Jour de l'An, for, the National Assembly having prorogued itself on Friday last until March 8, there has been almost an absolute dearth of political events. The speech which President d'Audiffret-Pasquier pronounced by way of elegy on the occasion of the Assembly's departure was rather skilfully turned and secured unanimous applause. Loud shouts of "Vive la République!" and "Vive la France!" greeted the peroration, and then the deputies trooped out of the *salle des séances*, which many of them will never enter again as representatives of the nation.

Previous to separating, the Versailles Parliament elected a permanent committee of twenty-five members, principally composed of deputies belonging to the moderate parties, and it also passed the Government bill regulating the dates of the coming elections. In accordance with this measure the delegates who are to choose the senators will be elected on Jan. 9 and the senators themselves on Jan. 23; the elections to the new Chamber of Deputies taking place on Feb. 20. Both bodies are to assemble on March 8. The electoral campaign is now in its full development, the newspapers teeming with the circulars and speeches of candidates of every shade of opinion. The various Republican fractions appear to be closely united, and everything seems to presage that there will be a Republican majority in both branches of the coming Legislature. Since the separation of the Assembly the members of the so-called "Gauche Républicaine" have held a meeting with the view of determining the course they should follow during the elections, M. Jules Simon, in the capacity of chairman, pronouncing a lengthy and eloquent oration on the subject. He reviewed the past career of the Republican party, presented a needless apology for the temporary coalition formed with the Legitimists during the recent senatorial elections, and concluded by expressing, on behalf of all the members of the group, their respect both for the constitution and for the person of the President of the Republic. Before separating the Gauche Républicaine decided that their attitude should be strictly constitutional during the coming electoral campaign. It is impossible to chronicle here the names of even the more noted among those who are presenting themselves for election to the Senate and the Chamber of deputies. One may note, however, that MM. Emile Ollivier, Paul de Cassagnac, and Emile de Girardin are candidates for the Lower House in the Var, Gers, and Oise respectively. As regards the Senate, ex-Minister Belin comes forward for election in the Gironde, M. de Broglie in the Eure, M. Buffet in the Vosges, and M. Léon Say in the Aisne. Apropos of the two latter candidatures, it is a somewhat curious circumstance that the Minister of the Interior should appear escorted by a Bonapartist and a Legitimist, while the Minister of Finances comes forward in company of a couple of Radical Republicans. Judging from this circumstance the Ministry is scarcely as united as the officious journals would have us to believe. Marshal Canrobert had consented to become a candidate in the department of the Sarthe, but subsequently retired; whereupon M. Buffet wrote a letter recommending the electors of the Lot, the department in which the Marshal was born, to return him as one of their representatives to the Senate.

The Jour de l'An passed off this year in much the usual manner. During the afternoon there were the customary receptions of Government functionaries, and legal, ecclesiastical, and military dignities by the President of the Republic at Versailles. The rain commencing suddenly to fall in the evening, there was a little panic on the boulevards, which were naturally crowded with promenaders.

During the past week the statue of Napoleon I., restored by Signor Penelli, has been hoisted to the summit of the Vendôme Column, which now presents the same aspect that it did previous to its destruction under the Paris Commune. [On our first page an Engraving is given showing the statue being raised to its original pedestal—the view being taken from the Rue de la Paix.]

On the Beaufremont cause célèbre coming before the first chamber of the Cour de Paris, on Monday, the Court allowed the Princess's appeal, and ordered the case to be retried by the second chamber of the Tribunal Civil.

SPAIN.

Plans for the coming campaign against the Carlists in the north of Spain were discussed at an extraordinary meeting of the Council on Monday, the King presiding, and Generals Quesada and Martinez Campos being both present.

General Jovellar, the new Captain-General of Cuba, embarked at Cadiz for Havannah, on Saturday last.

By a Royal decree published at Madrid on the 1st inst. the Cortes are convoked for Feb. 15, the deputies and senators, on that occasion only, to be elected by universal suffrage. The elections are to begin on the 20th inst., provision being made for their being duly carried out in those parts of the country which are occupied by the Carlists. An address has been issued by Senor Castelar, who has agreed to stand as a candidate for Barcelona and Valencia. He declares himself in favour of universal suffrage, free universities, and the separation of Church and State.

Tribunals, composed of three Judges in each of the Royal Courts, have been instituted to try offences of the newspaper press, and penalties are imposed for attacks upon the King, the Royal family, and the constitutional monarchy.

PORTUGAL.

In the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Cortes, on Saturday, the King, after referring to the friendly relations maintained with foreign Powers—especially to the happy termination of the Delagoa Bay arbitration—announced that the prosperity of the country was such as to enable the Government to dispense with the imposition of any new taxes.

ITALY.

New-Year congratulations were offered to the King on Saturday at the customary grand reception given by his Majesty to the Ministers, the Presidents of the Chambers, the generals of the army, and the members of the municipality.

Peter's Pence and other offerings, in the name of Ireland, were presented to the Pope on Thursday week, at an audience given by him to the members of the Irish College, and of various Irish institutions in Rome. The Pope bestowed his

blessing upon Ireland, and spoke in eulogy of the steadfastness of her people in the Catholic faith.

HOLLAND.

An official telegram, dated Acheen, Dec. 31, announces that the Dutch forces have captured and occupied Ketapang-doca, Loelong, and Djempit almost without any resistance from the Acheenese. They continued their advance on the 30th ult. as far as Lamhasan, where they met with vigorous opposition.

GERMANY.

Replying to an address delivered by Field-Marshal von Wrangel, at the New-Year's reception given to the generals of the army, the Emperor William said that, with health and strength preserved to him, he did not anticipate becoming tired of the fulfilment of his duties. He added that he was proud of the assurances then given him of their support in the future as in the past.

The Crown Prince and Princess received the leading German scientific men on Monday, in order to confer upon the means of securing an adequate representation of Germany in the exhibition of scientific instruments to be held in London next May. Besides Drs. Achenbach and Falck, the Ministers of Commerce and Education, there were present Herren Kirchhoff, Dubois, Reymond, Dove, and Foerster, as professors of physical science; Herren Hoffmann and Maghellans, as chemists; and Herren Reuleaux and Siemens, as representatives of mechanical science. Professor Owen represented the London committee. A German committee was formed to promote the objects of the meeting.

An Imperial ordinance has been promulgated at Berlin regulating the relations between German representatives abroad and the commanders of German men-of-war. Regulations constituting the naval staff have been issued. Other matters, such as promotion and the uniform to be worn by naval officers, are also treated of in the order.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Count Andrassy and the Austrian Ministers of Finance, Interior, and Commerce had, on Monday, the first conference with the Hungarian Ministers respecting the bank and commercial treaty between Austria and Hungary. The demands of the Hungarian Government in regard to the bank question are stated to consist in the establishment of an independent bank of issue at Pesth, without waiting for the resumption of specie payments, the notes issued by this bank to be a legal tender in Austria as well as in Hungary.

RUSSIA.

The Government has determined to construct a European-Siberian line from Kasan to Ekaterinburg, Kamischlov, Tumen, and Artamovka.

The Czar has given his sanction to a proposal for holding public collections all through Russia for the purpose of converting the site of the former fortifications around Sebastopol into "historical boulevards."

An official ordinance has been published, conveying the thanks of the Government to the Swedish Professor Nordenskjöld for his exploration of the Polar sea up to the Yenisei River.

Severe weather prevails in Southern Russia, and intelligence has been received that the harbour of Odessa is blocked by ice, and that navigation has become impossible.

GREECE.

The intention of the King, accompanied by the Queen, to make a journey abroad during the coming spring has been announced to the Chamber of Deputies by the President of the Council of Ministers, who at the same time submitted a proposal that, in the absence of the King and Queen, the Royal power should be exercised by the Council.

The Chamber has voted the Budget for 1876, amounting to £1,300,000. The revenue balances the expenditure.

In accordance with the decision of the Chamber of Deputies, all the members of the late Bulgarian Cabinet, with one exception, are to be tried for violation of the electoral law.

A fine ancient statue has been discovered in Olympia.

TURKEY.

Accounts of the doings in the Herzegovina differ greatly according to the channels through which they come; but if we may rely on telegrams from widely-separated sources, and for that reason less liable to error, the late military operations have resulted in a Turkish gain. Raouf Pasha, according to telegraphic advices from Ragusa, recently attempted to relieve Douga, but having made a movement towards Kerstuz he was repulsed with the loss of five hundred of his men, the insurgent loss being only about one hundred.

Later advices from the same place, however, state that the revictualing of the forts of Douga and Niksich has been effected by the perseverance of Raouf Pasha.

Instructions, in conformity with the provisions of the Sultan's firman, have been sent by the Porte to the provincial governors relative to the election of members of the provincial tribunals and councils.

EGYPT.

The appointment of Racheb Pasha as Minister of Commerce has been telegraphed from Cairo. Nubar Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, considering that the Ministry of Commerce attaches necessarily to the post of Foreign Minister, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the Khedive. He has been replaced by Cherif Pasha, the present head of the Home Office.

Emphatic denial comes from Cairo as to the rumour of differences having arisen between Mr. Cave and the Khedive.

AMERICA.

Throughout the States there were great midnight rejoicings on New-Year's Eve, in celebration of the incoming centennial year of American Independence. All over the country there were processions and illuminations, and salutes were fired.

The total amount of the United States National Debt, according to the monthly statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, on Jan. 1, was 2,119,832,195 dols., being an increase of 1,915,062 dols. during December.

CANADA.

We learn from Ottawa that the Dominion Parliament will be opened on Feb. 10.

INDIA.

The progress of the Prince of Wales in India is traced in another column.

It is officially announced that Lord Northbrook, the Viceroy of India, will retire from that post in the spring, feeling unable to perform the duties during another summer. He was appointed in 1872, and succeeded Lord Mayo, who was assassinated on Feb. 8, in that year, at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands, by the convict Shere Ali. Lord Northbrook is to be created an Earl. Lord Lytton, by whom he is to be succeeded, is at present the British Minister at Lisbon, and was formerly First Secretary of Embassy at Paris, having filled several other diplomatic appointments.

The death of the Rao of Cutch is announced.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Parliament has been dissolved and the elections for the new Chambers are proceeding.

The Queen has appointed Mr. John Savile Lumley, Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service.

Excited debates have taken place in the Serbian Skupstschina on the Budget Bill, the Ministry suffering a defeat, and their Budget being reduced by 400,000 piastres.

From the final list of awards at the recent Paris Exhibition, it appears that the distinctions gained by British exhibitors were not only the highest in rank, but more numerous than those of any other country.

On Monday evening a violent storm prevailed off the Island of Madeira. Telegraphic communication by the Lisbon-Madeira cable was interrupted, but measures have been taken to repair the defect.

The personal narrative which M. de Lesseps gave in the form of a lecture, before the Société des Gens de Lettres in 1870, concerning the origin and progress of the Suez Canal, has been translated by Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, and published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons. It is a bright, pleasant piece of practical gossip.

The Canadian Government has, it is stated, resolved to abolish its Agent-Generalship in England. This decision has been taken on the ground of expense, and without any censure of the Agent-General or his staff. It is the intention of the Government to substitute for the Agent-Generalship an emigration office, presided over by an emigration clerk. This office will not, it is understood, be accepted by Mr. Jenkins, M.P., the present Agent-General for Canada.

About six weeks ago a British merchant-ship, named the *James Paton*, was wrecked off Fukushima, Japan, and was totally lost. The Japanese authorities and the natives near that place showed the greatest kindness to the shipwrecked men, all of whom, including the captain's wife, owe their lives to the exertions made by the natives. The sufferers had every attention shown them, being fed, housed, and conveyed to Yokohama gratuitously. The Board of Trade, learning these particulars from despatches received by the Foreign Office, have forwarded the sum of £100 to Sir Harry Parkes, her Majesty's Minister at Yokohama, to be distributed at his discretion to the natives who showed such kindness to the unfortunate crew.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has resigned his membership of the Reform Club.

The first sixpenny day at the Crystal Palace on Monday resulted in the attendance of 8287 visitors, of whom 6186 were admitted by payment, and 2101 by season tickets.

After an unusually protracted sitting, the Bank directors on Thursday morning advanced the rate of discount from 4, at which it stood, to 5 per cent.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, Old Kent-road, will take place next Thursday, the 13th inst., at St. James's Hall.

A new school at Holloway, which has been erected by the School Board, was opened on Tuesday night by the Lord Mayor, who stated that in the Finsbury district ten schools had been built.

Last Saturday evening a farewell dinner was given at the Pall-mall Restaurant to the officers of the 14th (King's) Hussars, previous to the embarkation of the regiment, by several officers who formerly served in the regiment.

Special and united devotional services, organised by the Evangelical Alliance, were opened on Monday morning at Willis's Rooms and at the London Tavern. These were continued throughout the week. Meetings were held each evening of the week (except Friday) at St. James's Hall.

The foundations and substructure of the new National Opera House having been completed, Mr. Webster, who has executed all the previous works, has undertaken the contracts for the carrying out of all the other designs in connection with the edifice.

The executive committee of the Royal Aquarium and Summer and Winter Garden Society have been informed that the Duchess of Edinburgh is unavoidably prevented from attending the opening ceremony on the 22nd inst. The Duke of Edinburgh has, however, expressed his intention of taking her Royal and Imperial Highness's place on the occasion.

It is arranged that the exhibition of the works of the late Frederick Walker, A.R.A., at Mr. Deschamps's gallery, 168, New Bond-street, will be open to the public on Tuesday next, the 11th inst. The response of the owners to the committee's appeal has been so general that all Mr. Walker's most important pictures will appear.

The first meeting of the year of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute was held on Monday evening—Mr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., vice-president, in the chair. The Rev. R. Thornton, D.D., read a paper on Scepticism, the concluding one of a series of four. It was announced that a paper on the Unseen Universe would be read on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Irons.

At a meeting of the bond and share holders of the Erie Railway Company, held on Tuesday at the City Terminus Hotel—Sir Edward Watkin in the chair—the report of the committee, published on the 17th of last month, was discussed at length, the chairman concluding an elaborate speech by moving the adoption of the scheme set forth in the report. The motion was carried unanimously.

We are informed by the Gresham Professor of Astronomy (the Rev. E. Ledger, M.A.) that the course of lectures which he is about to deliver on the evenings of the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, at six o'clock p.m., in the hall of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, will be upon Comets and their Phenomena, Remarkable Comets, Theories of Comets, their Connection with Shooting Stars, &c. The lectures will be free to the public, and will be illustrated.

For the purpose of considering the Merchant Shipping Bill, which the Government have undertaken to introduce into Parliament, a meeting of the representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, organised by the Southampton Chamber, was held on Wednesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel. In the course of a discussion upon the subject of the load-line advocated by Mr. Plimsoll it was moved and carried, "That, as it is impossible to prescribe any universal rule for the safe marking of all merchant-ships, all owners should be compelled to mark on their vessels a practical maximum load-line, subject to the approval of the Board of Trade, or some other authority."

A fire broke out on Thursday afternoon in the Broadway, between the Thames and Ludgate-hill, on the premises of Messrs. Eggleton, bookbinders, and much damage was done.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers in the fourth week of December, 1875, was 88,007, of whom 36,618 were in workhouses and 51,389 received outdoor relief. Compared with the returns for the corresponding weeks in 1874, 1873, and 1872, these figures show a decrease of 9350, 18,782, and 22,728 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 327, of whom 262 were men, 52 women, and 13 children.

The directors of the London and Westminster Bank have resolved to declare a dividend of 7 per cent for the half-year ending Dec. 31, making 12 per cent for the year on the paid-up capital; the directors of the Union Bank of London will declare a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent per annum; the Alliance Bank (Limited) announce a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent per annum; and the directors of the National Discount Company (Limited) will recommend a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum.

The Marine Society's training-ship *Warspite*, lying off Charlton, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The *Warspite* had been used for several years as an establishment for the preparation of destitute children for the sea, 200 of whom have been generally on board at a time. It does not appear that any lives were lost. A suspicion prevails that the ship was set on fire intentionally.—The Admiralty have offered the unarmoured screw wooden line-of-battle ship *Conqueror*, attached to the Chatham steam reserve, to take the place of the *Goliath*, recently burned in the Thames, as a training-ship.

The members of the British Indian Association of Calcutta, who are all natives, have presented a handsome, and in some respects a novel, testimonial to Mr. H. Fawcett, M.P. It consists of a sum of 4000 rupees, which is invested in the hands of three trustees—Sir C. Dilke, Professor E. B. Cowell, and Mr. J. Da Costa—and is to be applied towards the payment of Mr. Fawcett's future election expenses. The money was raised by subscription in order to pay the expenses of Mr. Fawcett's last election at Hackney; but when news reached Calcutta that those expenses had been already defrayed, it was determined to devote the fund to the purpose mentioned. A part of the subscription has been invested in the purchase of a handsome ruby necklace for the acceptance of Mrs. Fawcett, and one of the subscribers—Raja Kalinarian Rai—has also forwarded for presentation to the same lady two pieces of Dacca cloth as specimens of native manufacture.

The prizes offered by the Alexandra Palace Company for dolls and dolls' houses in the exhibition which is being held have been awarded by the judges as follows:—First prizes to Mr. Cramer, jun., 210, Regent-street; Mr. W. Whiteley, Westbourne-grove; Mr. W. Divine, Spicer-street, Bethnal-green; and Mr. R. Montanari, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. Extra prizes have been awarded to Mr. Bradley Barnard, St. Paul's road, Highbury, for miniature berceauxettes; Messrs. C. Blaney and Co., King-street, Covent-Garden, for dolls' baskets; and to Miss Turnbull, Hornsey-rise, and Miss Clark, Alexandra Palace, for dolls. The collection of miniature dolls exhibited by Mrs. Hills, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, was highly commended; and the same commendation was awarded to Mr. F. Heron, of the Crystal and Alexandra Palaces, for his display of dolls' furniture, clothes, dinner services, and a miniature theatre. The exhibition will remain on view during the ensuing week, and arrangements have been made for the attendance and performance of the juvenile bands of several public institutions daily.

There were 2494 births and 1782 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 409, and the deaths by 28, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The excess in these numbers (the Registrar-General remarks) was probably due to arrears of registration caused by the previous Saturday being Christmas Day. The deaths included 70 from measles, 75 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 76 from whooping-cough, 20 from different forms of fever, 16 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 273 deaths were referred, against 311 and 253 in the two preceding weeks. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the three preceding weeks had been 536, 514, and 444, further declined last week to 397, of which 249 resulted from bronchitis and 103 from pneumonia. These 397 deaths were 69 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The death of the widow of a carpenter on Christmas Day, in Thanet-street, Gray's-inn-lane, whose age was stated to be 102 years, was referred to bronchitis. The mean temperature was 43.1, being 5.7 above the average.

The Dublin hospital Sunday collection has this year reached £3850—£300 above last year's collection.

The first turf of a new winter garden and aquarium about to be established at Rhyl was cut, on Tuesday, by Major Cornwall West, Lord-Lieutenant of the county.

It was announced at a Masonic festival at Oxford on Wednesday night that a telegram had been received from India from the Prince of Wales, in which he appointed Prince Leopold Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire.

A marble bust of Mrs. Tait was last week placed in the St. Peter's Orphan and Convalescent Home, Broadstairs, as a companion to that of the Archbishop of Canterbury; both are presented to the institution by Sir Moses Montefiore, and are the work of Mr. Weekes, R.A.

The polling for Ipswich took place last Saturday, when Mr. J. C. Cobbold (C.) was elected in succession to his deceased brother by 2213 votes, as compared with 1607 given for Mr. Newton (L.).—Lord Henry Thynne, who has accepted office as Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, was on Monday reelected for South Wilts without opposition.

At the meeting of the Surrey magistrates, on Tuesday, memorials against the scheme for a third county lunatic asylum were presented from Wandsworth and Guildford, and a letter from the Commissioners in Lunacy in reference to the various memorials against the scheme was read. The memorialists deprecated a third asylum of the same character as those existing, being of opinion that patients might be cared for at a less expense. They recommended buildings of an inexpensive and homely character, and associated dormitories and day-rooms.—From the annual report of the committee of visitors of the Lunatic Asylum for Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Hunts, which was laid before the county magistrates at St. Albans, on Wednesday, it appears that there has been a steady increase during the past fifteen years. In 1860 the patients numbered 422; in 1865, 529; in 1870, 593; and last year, 690. The annual advance of recorded insanity has exceeded the ratio of the increase in population.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

We much regret to have to record the death of Sir Anthony Rothschild, which took place at Weston-grove, Southampton, on Tuesday last. The deceased Baronet was brother of the late Baron Meyer de Rothschild, and there seemed every hope that the "blue and yellow cap," which was so formidable of yore, would be carried by many another good horse. At the dispersal of the Baron's stud, some two years ago, Sir Anthony purchased Coomassie, Carnelion, Pedometer, and one or two others, and within a month of the sale he had registered the family colours and been elected a member of the Jockey Club. Up to the present time Pedometer has successfully concealed the great racing powers which he is supposed to possess; but Carnelion and Coomassie have each done well, the former's best race being in the Jockey Club Cup, last November, in which he defeated Apology by a head, with Spinaway and other good horses also behind him. Mr. Nathaniel Meyer de Rothschild, M.P. for Aylesbury, succeeds to the title, and there is every probability that the stud will be carried on by Mr. Leopold Rothschild, a nephew of the deceased Baronet, who has always had the management of it.

The first football-match between London and Sheffield this season took place at Kennington-oval on Saturday afternoon, when, as has invariably happened on the occasion of these contests, it rained so heavily that the game was quite spoilt. The northerners had to play under London rules, which placed them at a disadvantage, but, to set against this, they won the toss. After about twenty-five minutes' hard play J. Kenrick kicked the first goal for London, and no further advantage was obtained by either side until half-time was called and ends were changed. At first the Sheffield men kept the ball in the vicinity of the London goal, but a splendid run by W. J. Maynard carried it to within a few yards of the Sheffield posts, and from that point to the finish the Londoners had matters all their own way, securing three more goals before the termination of the match.

The first billiard handicap of the season was commenced at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham-street, on Monday evening last, on a very handsome table by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, who will present the second man with a fitted cue-case, and will also give a gold locket to the player who makes the best average in any one game. The handicap was promoted by W. Cook, the ex-champion, and the first prize is £50. With one or two exceptions the play up to the present has been decidedly below the average. G. Hunt (receives 220 points) and D. Richards (220) gave a very poor exhibition, and we have seen S. W. Stanley (110) play far better, as, for once, he seemed quite out of form at the "spot." W. Cook (scratch) improved a little towards the close of his game with A. Bennett (170), but at first his play was simply wretched. Indeed, T. Taylor (110), F. Shorter (220), and H. Evans (220) were the only men who really played well in the first round. Shorter has evidently been working very hard during the summer, and appears to have improved about 100 points in 1000 during the last few months. His knowledge of the game is evidently far greater, and he played nearly all his strokes with beautiful strength. We append a return of the first round, which is all that has been played up to the time of writing:—

G. Hunt (220)	beat	D. Richards (220)	by 104 points.
G. Collins (220)	"	S. W. Stanley (110)	by 50 "
F. Shorter (220)	"	H. Evans (220)	by 86 "
T. Taylor (110)	"	J. Stammers (270)	by 148 "
L. Kilkeny (170)	"	F. Bennett (170)	by 115 "
A. Bennett (170)	"	W. Cook (scratch)	by 91 "

The annual general meeting of the London Athletic Club was held on Wednesday evening, when about fifty members were present. Mr. James Waddell, the treasurer of the club, having taken the chair, the report and balance-sheet for 1875 were read by the honorary secretary, Mr. William Waddell, and showed the club to be in a wonderfully flourishing condition. The income for the past year amounted to £1007, as against £614 in 1874, and the current year is commenced with a balance of £175 in hand. During 1875 seven athletic meetings were held at Lillie-bridge, and no less than 153 prizes were given. The vitality of the club was further attested by the fact that 168 new members were elected during the past year, and the club is now 421 strong. The Earl of Jersey was again elected president, and the number of the committee was increased to fifteen. It was also unanimously voted that Mr. Sydenham Dixon, the handicapper, should be a member of the committee ex-officio. A most cordial vote of thanks to Mr. William Waddell, for his untiring exertions, proposed by Mr. G. P. Rogers, and seconded by Mr. Sydenham Dixon, was carried by acclamation.

A skating-rink was opened at Cambridge, on Monday afternoon, by Mr. W. H. Poole. The old Corn Exchange has been fitted up for the purpose.

The little book, "Who's Who?" that for twenty-eight years has made its appearance, contains, in the edition for this year, the signs of more than ordinary labour in revision.

The estate of Park and Dunragit has been sold to the trustees of the late Mr. Alexander Cunningham, of Craigend and Walkinshaw, Renfrewshire, at the price of £241,000.

At the annual general sessions for the county, held at Preston, it was resolved to appoint a public analyst, at a salary of £300 a year, with an extra fee of 6s. for each analysis.

Mr. Leech, the outgoing Mayor at Drogheda, closed his year of office by presenting to the town a beautiful new fountain, erected at his own cost.

At a meeting of the committee of the Birmingham School of Art, last week, it was announced that a benefactor, who wishes to remain anonymous, has proposed to give £10,000 to the school on conditions which were accepted.

The revenue returns for the quarter, as well as for the year, ending Dec. 31, have been issued. The Exchequer receipts for the three months were £18,763,167, a net increase of £458,556; and for the twelve months, £76,375,193, a net decrease of £130,597.

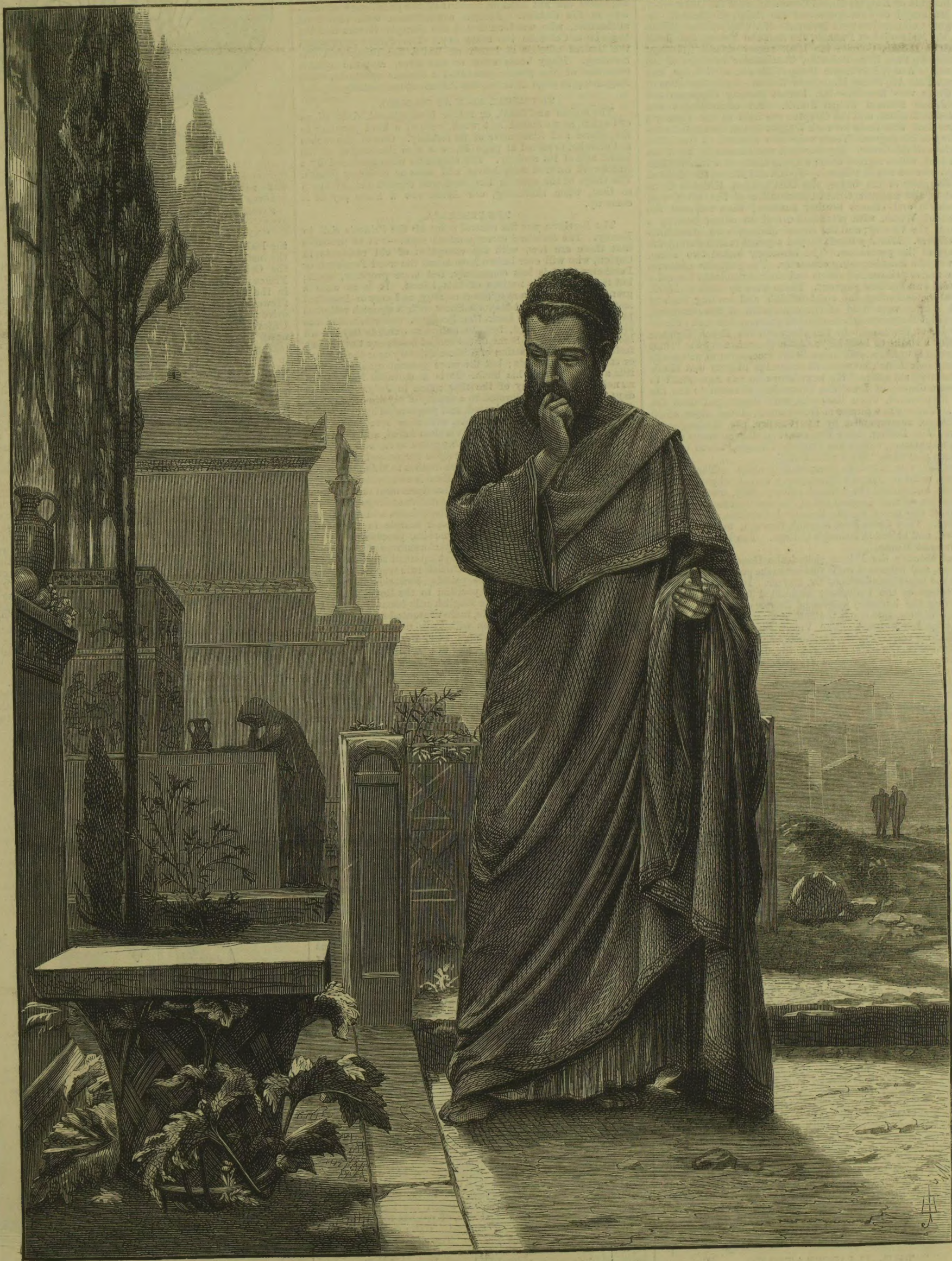
Mrs. Digby Dent, the widow of the young officer who so gallantly sacrificed his life in the early part of this year in a conflict with convicts at Singapore, has been unanimously elected honorary lady superintendent of the soldiers' institute at Woolwich, which is to be opened on the 25th inst.

Mr. W. F. Denning, F.M.S., states that the rainfall at Bristol during the past year amounted to 43.148 in., which is 11.10 in. above the annual average. During the sixteen months ending and including November, 1875, the aggregate fall was 63.221 in.—very nearly 19 in. in excess, which is equivalent to an actual surplus of 1919 tons of water per acre.

Mr. R. S. Hawkins, a local solicitor, was on Monday elected Town Clerk of Oxford, after a very excited discussion, the Conservative members of the Town Council and a few of the Liberals strongly protesting against the election taking place on so short a notice, and without the vacancy having been advertised in any newspaper.



SURF-BOAT AT MADRAS GOING OUT TO A SHIP.



"ORIGIN OF THE CORINTHIAN CAPITAL."—BY P. LEYENDECKER.
FROM THE EXHIBITION IN THE FRENCH GALLERY, PALL-MALL.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

Last week we traced the Royal progress to Thursday, Dec. 30, on which day the Prince was resting at Calcutta from the public ceremonies in which he had been daily engaged. Many members of his suite went to Goalundo on a sporting excursion.

On the following morning the Prince witnessed some tent-pegging, and subsequently visited the principal hospitals. In the afternoon, at Government House, he received a Masonic deputation, who presented an address inclosed in an elaborate casket. The Prince attended a public ball at the Townhall.

Early in the morning of New-Year's Day the Prince held a Chapter of the Star of India. Two Princes were invested with the insignia of Knights Grand Commanders of the Order—viz., the Maharajah of Jhondpore and the Rajah of Jheend. As Knights Commanders were invested—Mr. William Rose Robinson, the Maharajah of Punnah, the Rajah of Nahun, Rao Dada, Saheb of Indore, Colonel the Hon. Henry Ramsay, General Runodeep Sing Rana Buhadur, Commander in Chief of the Nepaulesse Army, Rao Rajah Gunput Dewan of Gwalior, and Nawab Faiz Ali, Prime Minister of Kotah. As Companions of the Order were invested—Mr. Robert Barclay Chapman and Mr. James Richard Bullen Smith. An encampment was formed at Maidan, and the Chapter was held in the Viceroy's durbar tent, with tents for each Knight Grand Commander according to his degree. Tents were also allotted to the other members of the Order. A procession was formed to the Viceroy's tent, which started under a Royal salute of artillery. The order observed was as follows:—Spears and Maces, the Marshal and Secretary of the Order, the Companions, Knights Commanders, and Knights Grand Commanders of the Order, with attendants and officers bearing banners; then followed the Prince of Wales, with attendants, and an officer bearing a banner; the Viceroy, and the Grand Master, with attendants and officers. Military bands played a grand march during the passage of the procession. The ceremony lasted two hours, and was of a most imposing character. The gorgeous costumes of the native princes and chiefs and their attendants formed a splendid and brilliant pageant. There were upwards of 12,000 spectators, including the chief officials and leading natives. Fresh salutes were fired at the conclusion of the ceremony, after which the procession re-formed in reverse order, the Prince of Wales at the head. In the afternoon his Royal Highness unveiled a statue of Lord Mayo. After the ceremony the Prince changed his uniform, and drove to the racecourse to witness an exciting polo-match between the Calcutta players and Muni-puri natives, six a side. He next drove to the race-stand to witness a display of fireworks, proceeding at seven to see the fleet illuminated, when fireworks were discharged from the ships. There was a dinner at Government House, after which the Prince, accompanied by the Viceroy, the Maharajah of Johore, Miss Baring, Miss Foulkes, and the members of the suites in uniform, visited the English Theatre, where Charles Mathews played in "My Awful Dad."

Sunday was spent in comparative quiet. The Prince, Viceroy, and Government House party went to church at Fort William, and visited the Arsenal subsequently, where there is a collection of arms in good order. In the afternoon a steamer conveyed the party to the Botanical Gardens, which were crowded. They drove back through Howrah, brilliantly illuminated, and halted at Bishop's College. The Prince dined at Government House.

Last Monday the Prince visited the General Hospital at Calcutta, and witnessed some further snake poison experiments under the superintendence of Dr. Fayer. In the afternoon a convocation of the University assembled for the purpose of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon his Royal Highness, this being the first honorary degree which the University has granted. The Vice-Chancellor, having in a brief address respecting the University presented the Prince to the Chancellor, the latter delivered the diploma to his Royal Highness, who then signed the register. A large assemblage gathered, consisting chiefly of graduates and fellows of the University.

The Prince left Calcutta for Bankipore at ten o'clock on Monday evening by a special train, composed of splendidly fitted-up carriages, built expressly for the use of the Royal party. All the native Princes attended at Government House to take leave. The Prince has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Stuart Hogg, Commissioner of Police, in recognition of his services during the Royal visit.

His Royal Highness reached Bankipore on Tuesday morning, and was received at the railway station by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the civil and military officials. The Prince drove to the durbar tent, where the Governor introduced the Rajahs to his Royal Highness. Several European gentlemen, noted for their services during the late Indian famine, were also presented. Afterwards the Prince received a deputation of Freemasons and four addresses, and gave his assent to the new industrial college being named after him. His Royal Highness subsequently attended a public breakfast. Covers were laid for 420. The Governor of Bengal proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was warmly received. Breakfast being over, the Prince witnessed a procession of elephants. His Royal Highness left at noon for Benares, which he reached the same evening, meeting with a brilliant reception.

On Tuesday morning, at a levée, his Royal Highness received the municipal authorities of Benares, who presented an address. Afterwards the Prince visited an exhibition of the principal manufactures of Benares, and a cattle show comprising 10,000 head of various breeds. In the afternoon his Royal Highness paid a visit to the Maharajah of Vizianagram, and was conducted by him to the Townhall, which the Prince opened. After laying the foundation-stone of the new subscription hospital, the Prince visited the Monkey and Golden Temples. The chief event of the day was the visit paid by his Royal Highness to the Rajah of Benares, at his splendid castle two miles up the Ganges. The Prince landed at Ghat, and was carried in a tamgain through files of soldiers mounted on horses, elephants, and camels. In the outer court of the Rajah's castle there was a grand show of horses and elephants, and in the inner court a military display. The Prince conversed with the Rajah, and accepted from him an ivory model of the castle and other gifts. Afterwards the Prince and Rajah ascended to the roof of the castle, whence they had a view of the illuminated city two miles away. The entire length of the city, three miles, was magnificently and uniformly illuminated, and as the town rises in tiers to a great height the effect was the most splendid yet witnessed. A procession of barges left the castle at seven, and threaded its way through the floating lights on the river, on both banks of which there was a beautiful display of fireworks. There was a dinner-party in honour of the Prince.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

STATUE OF LORD MAYO.

A part of the Prince's proceedings at Calcutta on New-Year's Day was, as mentioned above, to unveil a statue of Lord Mayo, of which we give an engraving on page 37. This statue, a colossal equestrian one, the work of Mr. Thornycroft, stands on the Maidan, near Government House. In the telegram of the day's doings given by the *Times* it is stated that

several Rajahs were present, and that Mr. Bullen Smith read an address. The Prince expressed a melancholy satisfaction at unveiling the statue of one whom he had been proud to call his friend, and who would have left a great name among Indian Viceroy's had he lived. On behalf of the widow, children, and friends of Lord Mayo he thanked the committee for what they had done in honour of his memory. The Prince then unveiled the statue, which is a good likeness.

THE PRINCE SHOOTING OTTERS AT BEYPORE.

The Prince, on his way from Bombay to Ceylon, steamed up the river at Beypore, on Nov. 29, in his steam-barge, towing a small boat, from which he shot three otters. His Royal Highness did not land on account of the prevalence of cholera in the district. After a consultation with the local authorities, who went on board the *Serapis*, it was decided to go on to Colombo the same day. The Prince entertained the Madras officials at lunch on board the *Serapis* in the morning. Many boats were on the river, and the quaint costumes of the people presented a curious spectacle. Our Engraving at page 48 shows the Prince otter-shooting.

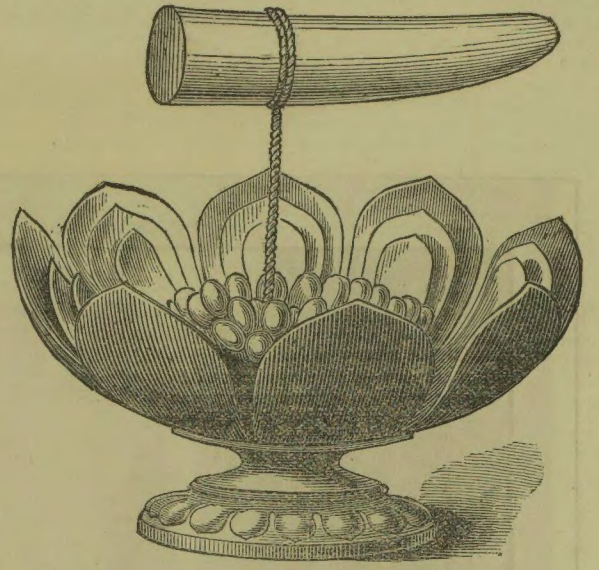
TRIUMPHAL ARCH AT COLOMBO.

The arches and floral, or rather horticultural, decorations of Ceylon, as we stated last week, were of a kind peculiar to the island and illustrative of its fertility. One of the arches at Colombo, depicted at page 48, was also illustrative of the island and of its zoology. The elephants were produced by a framework covered with leaves and moss or creeping plants. The shape of the animals has been well carried out, so much so that, when sketching, our Artist saw a horse shy as it came up.

THE PEREHARA.

The Perehara was the central point of the Prince's visit to Kandy. The *Standard* correspondent says:—"It is probable that there are few, with the exception of old residents in Ceylon, who will ever before have heard the word Perehara, or Perahera, as it is less commonly, but more properly, spelt; but it is dear to the natives of this island. It is at once a grand spectacle and a religious ceremony, and may be described as a mixture of a Lord Mayor's Show with a Spanish religious procession. How far back the Perehara was celebrated the oldest records say not, but its antiquity extends beyond all historical certainty. Some of the sacred books say that it is a festival in commemoration of Vishnu's victory over the Asuras, or enemies of the gods; but the more general opinion is that it is a celebration of his birth. It is a movable feast, commencing upon the day of the new moon in July. The first days of the feast are devoted to a variety of mystic ceremonies. A tree is consecrated, fumigated, and propitiated by an offering of a lighted lamp with nine wicks, with nine betel leaves, and nine different kinds of flowers. It is then felled, and the trunk cut across in four places, a log being given to each of the principal temples here. Each log is set up in the ground in a special spot in the temple; it is covered with clothes to hide it from the gaze of the vulgar, is decorated with flowers and fruits, and is the centre of many ceremonies. The bows and arrows of the god, kept in each temple, and used as the representative of the god, are then carried round and round the log. These bows and arrows are carried by the great elephant of each temple in the grand procession. In the old days ceremonies, processions of the gods, processions of the goddesses, performances of dancers of different castes and kinds, were kept up until the last day of July, and under the early days of British rule very little change was effected. The Buddhist priests, however, in a great degree owed their power and position to the Royal patronage and favour. Gradually as the English rule became more fixed and permanent, and the people, more contented and prosperous by far than they had ever been with their native kings, began to appreciate and admire foreign rule, the influence of the priests disappeared, and the people are now for the most part entirely indifferent to all religious ceremonies. The temples, Hindoo and Buddhist alike, have a neglected and desolate air, and everything about them appears dull and lifeless. This is the more singular, inasmuch as the wealth of the temples is very great, and they own very extensive tracts of land. The Perehara is still held annually, but is regarded by the bulk of the people rather as a show than as a religious ceremony. The Perehara has one peculiarity which is not shared in either by the Lord Mayor's Show or by the grand procession of the Virgin at Seville or Saragossa—namely, that the priests will perform it for the edification or amusement of any very extraordinary visitor.

"In order that his Royal Highness might view at his leisure the details of the procession, it was arranged that a private rehearsal should take place in the garden of the Governor's house on the evening of the Prince's arrival. Only the Kandyan chiefs and a few visitors were invited. They assembled in the grounds in front of the fine building, which stands in beautifully laid-out gardens and grounds, and, being built in English style, is the first building I have seen in the East resembling an English gentleman's country seat. Chairs were placed for the guests and for the Royal party. Upon the Royal party coming out from dinner the Governor presented the Kandyan chiefs and the visitors to his Royal Highness, and the Prince during the evening chatted freely with the chiefs, almost all of whom speak English fluently. The gardens were purposely kept in darkness, except the space immediately in front of the house, so that the component parts of the procession—although from the long pauses and breaks it could scarcely be called a procession—emerged in a dim, shadowy way out of the darkness, and faded away in the same ghostly sort of manner—an effect greatly added to by the noiseless tread of the elephants and of their naked-footed attendants. The line of road in front of the house was lighted by torch-bearers; and at the head of the procession came some more torch-bearers, who ranged themselves in a large circle, into which entered four priests fantastically dressed in garments glittering with gold, silver, and gems. These, to the sound of tom-toms, pipes, and of instruments resembling hurdy-gurdies, began to dance, or, rather, to posture in strange, wild figures, which would have been laughable had it not been for the gloomy air with which the priests went through what to them was a religious ceremony, and this, with the innumerable torch-bearers, and surrounding circle of absolute darkness, gave a weird and unnatural air to the whole affair. Then came whip-bearers, and fan-bearers, and other officials, and then out of the darkness a mass, at first without shape, but which turned out to be three elephants close together. The central and much the largest animal carried on his back a sort of shrine, of pagoda form, in which were the bow and arrows of the god. Upon each side upon the smaller elephants rode priests. The animals were richly caparisoned, and wore coloured hoods or masks with round holes trimmed with gold braid, and looking like big eyes, changing entirely the expression of the elephant's face. Upon arriving opposite the Prince the great beasts wheeled slowly round in line, and knelt down in salutation before the Prince. Upon their rising he went forward, patted them, and gave them pieces of sugarcane. They went on, and were succeeded by more dancers, more elephants in parties of three, more followers with emblems, until, weird and fantastic as the whole thing was, it became monotonous.

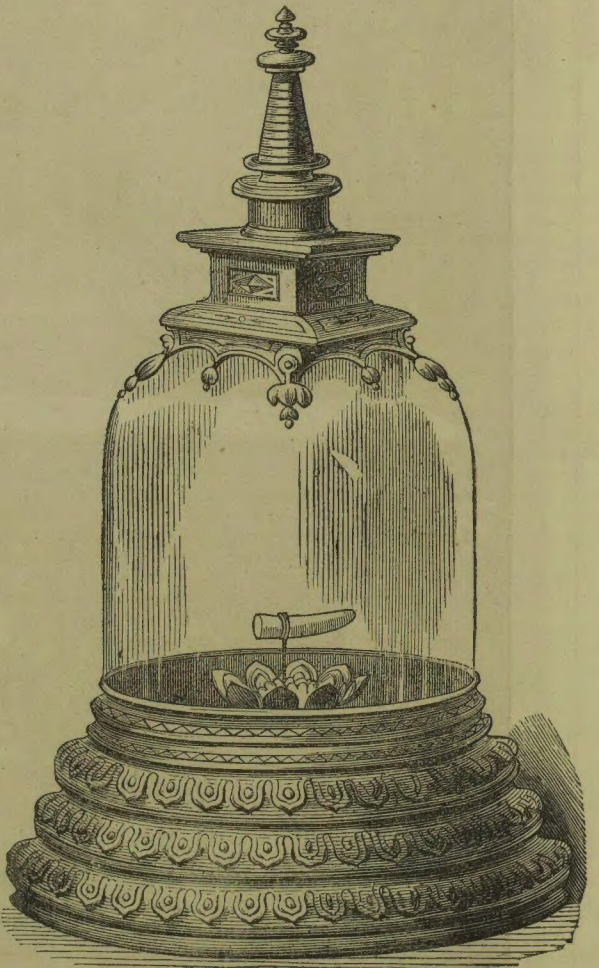


THE DALADA, OR TOOTH RELIC OF BUDDHA, AND GOLDEN LOTUS FLOWER IN THE MALIGAWA TEMPLE, KANDY, CEYLON, AS EXHIBITED TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"Next evening the public reception of the native chiefs in the Hall of Audience took place, followed by the ceremony of the installation of the Governor as a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, after which the Prince inspected the tooth of Buddha and then took his position in the Octagon to view the procession of the Perehara, the fireworks, and general illuminations, after which he was to drive round the town and witness the illuminations seriatim. Unfortunately, the latter part of the programme was entirely upset by the perversity of the weather. Upon the Prince taking his place in front of the Octagon the signal was given to the Perehara to advance. It was clear, however, that the whole thing must, as a spectacle, be a failure. The illuminations were all extinguished and the town lay in darkness. The places of the great bonfire could only be distinguished by a faint glow of light, while the rain was still descending in a steady tropical downpour. The procession advanced, but the torches were one by one extinguished; the tom-toms sounded with a weak and flabby sound; dancers could not attempt to dance; and in the faint light of an occasional torch, aided in some slight way by the lamps on the wall, the procession huddled past in a dark, confused, and mysterious jumble of faintly seen forms. While this was going on a display of fireworks was attempted. This was a signal failure. The fireworks ordered from England had not arrived, and the matter was put into the hands of a native artist. What he would have accomplished had the weather been finer I know not; but the fireworks alternated between giant squibs and giant flower-pots, only varied by an occasional rocket of the least satisfactory kind. All was now over, and there was nothing for everyone to do but to find their way home through the downpour as best they could. It was fortunate, indeed, that the Prince had seen the rehearsal upon the previous evening, for he would have been unable to form any idea whatever of the Perehara from the procession as seen in the darkness." We learn from the *Ceylon Observer* that from the Octagon which the Prince occupied the Kandyan Kings of old gave audience to the common people.

THE DALADA, OR TOOTH RELIC OF BUDDHA.

The tooth relic has a long and eventful history, which includes the strong probability that it is not even the tooth which it pretends to be, and that it could not, from its size and appear-



THE DALADA AS IT IS EXHIBITED FOR THE WORSHIP OF THE CINGHALESE.

ance, be the tooth of Buddha, or of any human being. The Portuguese believe that they captured the tooth when carrying on war in Ceylon, and that it was pounded to dust in Goa, and the particles were publicly scattered into a running stream, so that it would be utterly impossible to recover even the matter

which formed the tooth. All this was done at the instigation of the Roman Catholic authorities to prevent what they considered to be idolatry, or the worship of the supposed relic. In favour of the genuineness of the present tooth, it may be stated that more than one copy of it existed, and it may have been one of these that the Portuguese destroyed. This theory leaves the whole subject in uncertainty; for, even supposing the Portuguese did not pulverise the real one, this may still be only one of the copies, for the real tooth was carried about and hidden during wars and changes, and what occurred at such times must ever remain a mystery. The Cinghalese believe that when the Portuguese scattered the dust of the tooth that Buddha himself, by his divine power, gathered all the particles together again, and that they were discovered in their previous form of the tooth, preserved in the centre of a budding lotus. The tooth, according to history, was saved out of Buddha's ashes when he was burned, and it was long kept at a place in Kalinga, the old name of a kingdom in the Madras Presidency, called Dantapoor, which means the City of the Tooth, and it came from that to Kandy about the fourth century. Buddha was, at least so the Cinghalese Buddhists believe, 27 ft. in height, and it would have required such a man to have a dental bone of the dimensions of the Dalada. It is about 1½ in. in length, and looks like a bit of bone, or old ivory, but it is browner than ivory. One of the sketches taken by our Special Artist gives it as nearly to its size as possible, with the golden lotus-leaf in which it was placed before the Prince of Wales. Another sketch shows it in a glass dagobar, with the golden lotus-leaf, as it is exposed for the adoration of the public, and it was so exhibited on Dec. 4, the day after the Prince saw it. It is very seldom uncovered, and it is kept in a room above, in a cage of iron. There are three keys to the place, and each has a guardian, so that it cannot be opened without the presence of these three officials. The Dewa-Nilleme, one of the Kandyan chiefs, is the lay guardian; and as he had to come down to Colombo in connection with the Prince's visit, the daladaha had to be put back to its shrine. The first intention had been to exhibit it for a week or so, as it brought in money; all making offerings to it. The re-enshrining was done on the evening of the 5th, and our Artist had the privilege of seeing the ceremony. The tooth was separated from the golden lotus and placed into the smallest of the dagobas, which is of gold and encircled with rubies; this was again placed in a larger, and so on, till it was placed in the ninth, which is the last, which may be about three feet high and about two feet in diameter. All these nine dagobas are of gold, and most of them incrustured with gems. This was carefully locked with the three keys, and the Dewa-Nilleme then sealed it. Before lifting each dagoba, or group of inclosed dagobas with the tooth, the priest and the Dewa-Nilleme closed their hands and raised them to their heads in adoration. Two of the monks were within the iron cage, which might be about nine feet square, and they had a good deal to do in arranging and moving the dagobas, which took about an hour. It was very hot in the small unventilated chamber. At last the two monks came out, and the door of their inclosure was carefully secured by a lock and key. There are some draperies and fringes on the ceiling, and there is a golden lotus suspended on the roof of the cage. Still, the large golden dagoba seemed very much like a culprit shut up within the strong iron bars.

The Prince of Wales visited the tooth relic after the ceremonies of knighting the Governor and receiving the Kandyan chiefs. The gentlemen of the press were to be admitted as soon as the Prince and his suite left the small chamber, the smallness being the reason why they were not allowed to enter at the same time. Feeling how important it would be to get a sketch of the Prince of Wales's visit to such a very celebrated shrine—which is known and revered by the whole Buddhist world, the largest of all sects—our Artist writes:—"I appealed to Lord Alfred Paget, who came to the door, and he at once led me and Mr. Horsley into the room, and found places for us, so that we got a fair view of this highly important historical event. The Prince was in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, and held his feathered cocked-hat under his left arm as he stood in front of a semi-octagonal silver table. The chief priest was an old man, with a peculiar pair of tortoise-shell eyeglasses, which, from their shape, might truly be termed 'goggles.' He was very nervous, for when the Prince left he produced the relic for our inspection, and in holding it out his hand shook most palpably. He had returned the tooth to its small ruby-encircled dagoba, and we had the greatest difficulty in getting the old man to show it to us as he had done to the Prince. As I was familiar with all the details, the onus of insisting upon seeing it, as we had been promised, fell to me—an amusing but slightly distorted account of this appeared in one of the Colombo papers. I was also admitted to the temple the next day, when it was free from the crowd of worshippers, as well as when it was returned to its shrine in the chamber above, and I was thus enabled to sketch all the details of this interesting relic, which I now send you."

A MADRAS SURF-BOAT.

Our Engraving on the next page represents a "Masoolah," or surf-boat, carrying passengers to a vessel in the roadstead at Madras. The ships ride some distance out, safe from the rollers, which break, like charging white horses, for some way in lines of white foam. These surf-boats are the only ones that can live in such waves. They are large, unwieldy boats to look at, with high sides; the timbers work on rolls of matting, instead of being nailed, and owe their safety to their pliancy. The naked, yelling crew pull, with long poles with spade-like ends, a quick, jerky stroke, the water passing the poles, having nothing to lay hold of. The steersman, with long paddle, keeps the boat, stem or stern, on to the breakers. Spurts are given at the critical moments; and the person who makes his first trip on a windy day feels thankful after passing through such a maelstrom. Alongside may often be seen the naked catamaran man, who guides his small raft through the rough waters, carrying in a conical cap some letter or papers between ship and shore. He may lose hold of his seat when an overpowering deluge takes him; but he turns up some way or other to gain his small reward as messenger. The Engraving is from a sketch taken by Captain H. G. Robley, of the 91st Highlanders.

The Town Council of St. Helen's, Lancashire, have bought the local gasworks for £131,000.

A new railway, called the Bargoed Taff line, in connection with the Rhymney Railway, was opened for goods and mineral traffic on Monday.—A new line of railway between Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford has been completed, and will be opened for public traffic next week.

Messrs. Allen and Son, who own the paper-mills at Ivy-bridge, have this week handed over to the Wesleyan denomination, represented on the occasion by the Rev. Morley Punshon, ex-president of the conference, a chapel which has cost them between £7000 and £8000. It is, in all probability, the most handsome Wesleyan place of worship in the United Kingdom.

"ORIGIN OF THE CORINTHIAN CAPITAL."

BY M. P. LEYENDECKER.

The Corinthian Capital, the floral crown, as it were, of Greek architecture, is popularly said to have had its origin in an incident as simple as it was romantic. On the death of a young maid of Corinth her lover gathered the ornaments she had most valued when living and placed them in a wicker basket, covered by a tile, upon her grave. Over the grave also, close to the basket, an acanthus had taken root, and its graceful leaves shooting forth in the spring twined round the basket and reverted beneath the tile in the form of volutes. Attracted by the beauty of the acanthus growth under these conditions, Callimachus, the sculptor, and reputed inventor of the Corinthian order, made it the basis, or "motif," for the capital of the order—the tile forming the abacus, the foliage the volutes, and the whole forming the summit of the elegant column which is the chief characteristic of the final development of Greek architecture. This pretty legend has been rendered pictorially by M. P. Leyendecker with much taste and classic propriety in the picture we have engraved from the last exhibition at the French Gallery. Unfortunately for the romantic story, there were Corinthian capitals previous to the time of Callimachus—i.e., about 540 B.C. Indeed, those archaeologists who assert, and probably with truth, that the germ of nearly all Greek ornamentation may be traced to Egypt and the East contend that the origin of the Corinthian capital is evidently referable to the employment of the mystic lotus, a plant emblematic over the whole of the East, and whose leaves frequently adorn the Egyptian column.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil of the late Mr. Wynn Ellis, of Tankerton Tower, near Whitstable, who died at his town residence, No. 30, Cadogan-place, were proved, on the 31st ult., by William Frederick Elrington, John Howell, and Edgar Rowe Everington, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £600,000, and the stamp duty paid on the probate amounting to £7500. The will and codicil were both executed on Nov. 18 last, and the deceased died two days afterwards. The bequest of a splendid collection of pictures, all by foreign masters, to the trustees of the National Gallery has already been made public. A complete list of these pictures is given in the codicil, and fills ten or twelve sheets of brief paper. The condition upon which they are given is that a room or rooms be set apart by such trustees for their separate exhibition at Trafalgar-square for ten years, to be called "The Wynn Ellis Collection;" after ten years they are to be exhibited as the trustees of the National Gallery shall think fit, but each picture is to be labelled, "The gift of Mr. Wynn Ellis." There is also a condition that the National Gallery trustees shall pay the legacy duty. We believe that this collection nearly equals in number the whole of the present pictures in the National Gallery. They have accepted the gift, subject to selection, on the conditions named. His collection of modern pictures is directed to, and will, be sold by public auction in the coming spring. The testator bequeaths altogether for charitable purposes £125,200, and the legacy duty thereon, which comes to £12,520, is to be paid out of his residuary estate. The following is a complete list of such legacies—viz.: to the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, £10,000, and, in addition, for the building fund, £5000; to the Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, £10,000; to Christ's Hospital, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the London Hospital, £5000 each; to the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Alexandra Orphanage, and the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, £4000 each; to the Infant Orphan Asylum, the Metropolitan Convalescent Institution, the National Orphan Home, the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, the Hospital for Sick Children, in Westminster-road, the Home for Female Orphans, Grove-road, St. John's-road, the Asylum for Fatherless Children, Reedham, the Boys' Home Industrial School, Regent's Park-road, the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent-road, the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton, the Industrial Home for Crippled Boys, Wright's-lane, Kensington, the Field-lane Ragged School, Little Saffron-hill, the Universal Beneficent Society, 15, Soho-square, the Religious Tract Society, the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Blomfield-street, Moorfields, the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William-street, Charing-cross; the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, Bishopsgate; the North London Consumption Hospital, London and Hampstead; the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; the Middlesex Hospital, Berners-street; Kent and Sussex County Hospital, Brighton; Metropolitan Drinking Fountains Association, Victoria-street, Westminster; King's College Hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Jermyn-street; the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, Hibernia-chambers, London Bridge; the Orphan Working School, Haverstock-hill; the Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society, Exeter Hall; the Female Lock Hospital, Westbourne-green; the Male Lock Hospital, Dean-street, Soho; the British Orphan Asylum, the Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford; the Home for Little Boys, and the Committee for the Restoration of St. Paul's Cathedral, £2000 each; to the Warehousemen and Clerks' School, the Hertford Hospital, the City Dispensary, and the Chelsea and Brompton Dispensary, £1000 each; to the Oundle Parochial Schools and Castle Baynard Ward Schools, £400 each. Among the numerous other legacies may be noted £50,000 to the Rev. Canon Carus, the Rev. Mr. Holland, the Rev. Mr. Venn, the Rev. E. Auriol, and the Rev. William Cadman, to be paid at the expiration of two years from the death, and these gentlemen are themselves to pay the legacy duty thereon, amounting to £5000; all the rest of the legacies and the annuities are duty free. The other legatees and annuitants include relatives, friends, his executors, doctors, solicitors, servants, and others, the sum amounting to about £140,000. The remainder of his property of every description is to be sold by his executors, and after payment of his debts, funeral, and testamentary expenses, the legacies and annuities, the ultimate residue is given to the Rev. Arthur Conrad Graystone.

The will, with two codicils, dated respectively April 29, June 15, and Aug. 11, 1875, of Edward Holmes Baldock, Esq., late of No. 8, Grosvenor-place, Hyde Park, who succeeded Mr. Disraeli in the representation of Shrewsbury, which seat he held from 1847 to 1857, when he retired into private life, and who died on Aug. 15 last from the result of an accident met with while going over Mr. Alexander Collier's house a few days previously, were proved on the 30th ult. by Edward Holmes Baldock, the son, and John Loxley, of 80, Cheapside, the acting executors and trustees, the personal estate being sworn under £140,000. The testator, after bequeathing to his widow a legacy of £500 and the household furniture in his residence, bequeathed to his trustees two several sums of £13,500, the annual income whereof he directs to be paid to each of his daughters, Elizabeth Mary and Ellen Constance, for their lives, and the principal after their death to their children equally. The testator then devises the income of certain of his

freehold property to his only son for life, and after his death such property to his children equally. And the residue of his estate and effects to his trustees to pay the annual income thereof to his widow for her life, and after her decease for his son, or for him and his issue as testator's widow should appoint, or in default of such appointment the income to his son for life, and after his decease to his children equally.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 5, 1868, and March 4, 1873, of Sir Joseph Cowen, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, late of Stella Hall, Blaydon-on-Tyne, and of 4, Redcliffe-square, West Brompton, who died Dec. 23, 1873, were proved at the Durham district registry, on the 5th inst., by Joseph Cowen and John A. Cowen, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator leaves his Blaydon Burn and Barlow estates, his share, as one of the lords of the manor, in the mines, fisheries, &c., in the Manor of Winlaton and the township of Crawcrook, his share in the partnership estate at Winlaton and Swalwell, which he held with Mr. John Bowes and the Marquis of Bute, along with all his household furniture, plate, pictures, books, &c., to his eldest son, Joseph. He bequeaths the interest of £5000 to his son William, the interest of £5000 to his daughter Mary, the interest of £1000 to his sister, and the interest of £2000 to his sister-in-law for their lives. To his two grandchildren, son and daughter of Joseph Cowen, M.P., he leaves £6500 each. After providing for the payment of various legacies to old servants and local charitable institutions, he leaves the entire residue of his estate, including household property at Winlaton, landed and household property at Ryton and in Yorkshire, and his colliery and freehold manufactory at Blaydon Burn and Blaydon, equally between his sons, Joseph and John A. Cowen.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 10, 1869, and April 13, 1875, of Mr. Thomas Brook Springett, late of Hawkhurst, Kent, who died on Oct. 15 last, were proved on the 13th ult. by his son-in-law, Augustus Pout, M.D., John Monckton, and John Braddick Monckton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to Letitia Taylor £1000, and there are other legacies to his executors, friends, and servants. All his real estate and the residue of his personalty is left upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Pout, for life, and at her death to her husband for life if he survive her. At the death of the survivor, one part of the real estate he devises in strict settlement on his grandson, Edmund Springett Prout; and the other part he similarly settles on his grandson, Leslie Springett Pout. Out of the personalty £30,000 is to be first set aside for his daughter's children other than her sons Edmund and Leslie, and the remainder is to be divided among all her children.

The will and three codicils, dated, respectively, Dec. 24, 1873, and Jan. 26 and May 15, 1875, of Mr. Henry Hart, late of No. 26, Pall-mall, army clothier, who died on Oct. 21 last, were proved on the 19th ult. by William Henry Thomas and Robert Pirie Shiell, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The testator bequeaths to the Charing-cross Hospital, St. George's Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest and Consumption, Brompton; the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood; the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead; the London Orphan Asylum, Watford; and the Aged and Infirm Journeymen Tailors' Benevolent Institution, £100 each, free of legacy duty. There are various other bequests; and the rest of his property he leaves between his nephew William Henry Lupton and George Scovell.

The will, dated March 5, 1874, of Mrs. Emily Fletcher, late of No. 40, Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington, who died Nov. 9 last, at Hastings, was proved on the 2nd ult. by Francis Cobb, Edwin Scott Fletcher, and George William Reed Wainwright, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testatrix bequeaths to each of her executors £100; and the residue of her property to all her children in equal shares.

The will, dated Jan. 30, 1867, of Mr. James Breeds, late of Hastings, was proved on the 26th ult. by John Underwood and Robert Wilson, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives legacies to his executors and the children of his sister, Mrs. Carswell, and the residue of his property upon certain trusts for his wife and children.

The will, dated Nov. 7 last, of the Right Hon. Margaret, Countess of Limerick, late of No. 55, Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, who died on the 25th of the same month, was proved on the 23rd ult. by William Silks, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testatrix distributes her jewellery and plate amongst different members of her family, giving her Countess's coronet and earrings to the present Countess of Limerick, and she expresses a wish that they may be made heirlooms in the Limerick family; the residue of her estate she leaves to her six sons, Henry, Edmund, Cecil, John, Harry, and Neville.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Lord Derby distributed the prizes to the 1st Lancashire Rifle Volunteers, of which regiment he is the honorary Colonel, on Wednesday evening, in St. George's Hall. Speaking of the present condition of the volunteer force, he said that there are now fewer ornamental and more useful volunteers than formerly, more steady attendance at inspection, more pains taken both by commissioned and non-commissioned officers to obtain certificates of proficiency.

Mr. W. S. Stanhope, M.P., addressing an assemblage of rifle volunteers at Dewsbury on Monday night, commented upon the military problem which is now supposed to be engaging the attention of the Government. He had great faith in the efficiency of the volunteer reserve—viz., the men who have passed through the volunteer ranks but are not now enrolled; and with regard to conscription, he was of opinion that it would be "disastrous" to this country.

In order to signify their approval of the promotion of Captain E. J. Davies to the captaincy of their corps, the members of the 4th Flintshire Rifle Volunteers called at his residence on New-Year's Day and presented him with an illuminated framed address and a splendid regulation sword.

From the volunteer returns for 1875, issued by the War Office, it appears that during the past year there was an increase in the number of efficient throughout the United Kingdom of 7609, and a decrease of non-efficient in the same period of 1916. The total volunteer strength of the country at the present time comprises 181,080 men, of whom 168,709 are efficient. No fewer than 145,753 men have been present at the annual inspections in the course of the year. Officers and sergeants to the number of 14,869, having obtained certificates, have gained the extra grant for proficiency.

At the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh, Mr. Matthew Arnold, LL.D., gave the first of two lectures on Bishop Butler on Tuesday evening. On the platform, among others, were Lord Shand, Principal Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Principal Tulloch, Professors Blackie, Masson, Sellar, Lorimer, and Hodgson. There was a large audience.



THE WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA: COUNCIL OF WAR AT PECOPAVLOVITCH'S CAMP.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

HOLIDAYS.

It is a minor mercy for which we ought to be unfeignedly grateful that the Christmas just past was not, like its predecessor, a "good old-fashioned day," snow-clad and bitterly cold. The curious observer who will publish a collection of the gushing essays on snow, holly, robins, and charity, and their yet more objectionable antidotes of dreary sarcasm about bills, beggars, colds, and indigestion, which appeared in our daily and weekly press from the twenty-fourth to the thirty-first of December, 1875, will be doing a service to the public. Sham sentiment and stale satire are, perhaps, the two most entirely objectionable things our literature knows; it is doubtful whether there is anything so good that an effusion upon it of the former may not make us weary of it, or so bad that if it were attacked by the latter we should not feel inclined to defend it.

And there is something peculiarly irritating in the way in which Christmas is treated by the mercenary gusher or the funny man who thinks it "pays" to perpetually hold up the mirror to the seamy side of nature. It is a day which has so especially a work to do—a time which may so bring out the good and counteract the bad tendencies of our age—that it makes one sad to see the strong prejudiced against it by outworn twaddle, the weak led to sneer at it by petty professional cynics. In a period when old prejudices are being shaken off, old beliefs weakened, the ties of home are but too apt to lose their strength, the beauty of old customs (shall we call it the *pageant* side of life?) is very likely to be disregarded, or recognised only with a smile which is half a sneer. If Christmas is overdone, or if it is put on one side, a great power for good is neglected; we want beauty in our lives nowadays, and we do not want to be too conscious of such beauty when we have it—and the cheery delights of the season just past give us *nature*, which is unconscious beauty.



THE LATE E. LUNDGREN.

But there are other humbugs at this holiday season besides those of the insufferable literary class—which is, perhaps, after all, to be pitied rather than condemned for the pursuit wherein it is doomed to earn its bread; and which, by the way, is probably only half as large as we think it—does it not seem likely that the purveyors of cheap sarcasm are really the men who write the sentimental articles, avenging themselves after their manner for the floods of gush necessity has drawn from them? Whether this be so or not—whether their treachery be single or double—they are not alone in



STATUE OF LORD MAYO AT CALCUTTA, UNVEILED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

their insincerity. Private life has its exigencies which call for double-dealing, of a not very harmful order, as loudly as the editor of a family magazine; and, as we do not expect enthusiasm in the heart of hearts of the unlucky Londoner who, surrounded by slush and choked with fog, has to expatiate on the beauties of snow-covered field and frozen lake, we need not criticise too severely every hearty Christmas greeting nor assume that every pretty card represents all the friendliness implied in its illuminated motto.

But these conventionalities have been objects of second-rate satire time out of mind—there is humbug much better and much worse than they are. If we had to preach a sermon on this word of most expressive slang, we should divide our discourse into three heads: the humbug of knaves, kindhearted humbug, and surly humbug—and we could illustrate all three especially well at what we should (being in the pulpit) probably speak of as "this festive season."

The first head, however, we will not illustrate here; we will only say of it that we do not consider it—absolutely wicked as it is—so bad as the third, surly humbug: the concealing our own enjoyment for the sake of spoiling that of others, the finding unnecessary fault, and withholding praise which we feel to be deserved, simply to make people unhappy. There are persons in the world actually so ill-natured that their chief occupation appears to be doing or saying things that may make the hearers uncomfortable or even wretched—who, though what is called truthful, and great respecters of every one of the ten commandments, will conceal or absolutely pervert the truth if they think it would make anyone very happy: and we prefer the humbug who swindles, or adulterates, or, let us say, cheats at blind hockey, to the honest and respectable humbug, who, cynical, selfish, and unkind, goes about cheating the world into being miserable and believing itself bad.

But there are plenty of good-natured humbugs to counteract such a one. That their deeds are altogether justified we will not say. Sometimes they certainly are not; but now and then we think they are. In the "Alcestis," who blames Admetus, when he conceals the death of his wife that he may not mar his guest's enjoyment? He is a humbug, of course—made so, perhaps, not so much by good-nature as by his reverence for the laws of hospitality, most Christmas-like and old-fashioned of virtues; and his reward is very great and immediate, which is but seldom the case with the kindly dissimulator nowadays.

Yet sometimes, even now, one is rewarded very thoroughly and quickly. If, these Christmas holidays, you are fated to take a child to the Polytechnic or the pantomime, or any like amusement, don't think it necessary to show the world in general how utterly the whole thing bores you: the world won't notice you, but the child will, and will, in consequence, become dissatisfied with all it sees—finding that the entertainment is not qualified to amuse grown-up folks, and is, therefore (weakest of logic!) faulty. Applaud vigorously, laugh heartily at all the jokes, be delighted with everything—you will not only be overpaid a thousand times by the child's sweet "Wasn't it jolly?" when all is over, but it is quite possible that you will even like it yourself; at all events there will have been a happy face by your side, a little hand warmly pressing your own in the pleasure of mutual interest—

and what greater joy could one wish for or conceive? The father, clapping loudly at the back of his box, as the clown's welcome voice cries "Here we are again!" does not perhaps derive any absolute delight from that gentleman's familiar antics: the old people at a children's party can hardly be blamed for a feeling of relief when it is whispered that Thomas really will not wait any longer; but their Spartan concealment of weariness and simulation of enjoyment are very far from passing unrewarded. There is no happiness in the world so deep as that of giving pleasure to a child: it is the easiest to attain, the most unmixed, the sweetest to remember, of all earthly joys.

So, let us tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, for eleven months out of the twelve, to three people out of four; but in the happy holidays let us just make believe to be a little happier than perhaps we are, to certain little messengers from heaven, whose trustful eyes make us almost ashamed even of this our innocent humbug.

MR. LUNDGREN.

This well-known Swedish artist, member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours, died at Stockholm, Dec. 16, 1875, in the sixtieth year of his age. His artistic studies began in the studio of M. L. Cogniet, Paris. Afterwards he spent many years in Italy and Spain. At Seville, in 1851, he and John Phillip, R.A., first met, and their friendship continued until the death of the former. In 1853 Mr. Lundgren came to London. Here her Majesty was graciously pleased to give him several commissions. These

works were never exhibited. One of the drawings he painted for the Queen, by command, was "The Marriage of the Princess Royal." Mr. Lundgren's sketches, made when he was with the staff of Lord Clyde during the campaign in Oude, were recently exhibited and sold at Messrs. Christie's. The King of



THE LATE MR. WYNN ELLIS.

Sweden conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and the order of Gustavus Vasa. Mr. Lundgren was highly accomplished, a great linguist, and a talented author. Some of his travels have been published in Sweden—viz., "Letters from Spain," "Letters from India," &c. His last artistic work was to illustrate a book entitled "Swedish Tales," just published at Stockholm. Mr. Lundgren's loss will be very much felt in this country, where he had so large a circle of art and other friends.

Our portrait is engraved from a photograph taken in Stockholm in 1874.

WAR IN THE HERZEGOVINA.

COUNCIL OF WAR AT PECO PAVLOVITCH'S CAMP.

The sketch of the council of war sent by Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Correspondent in the Herzegovina, is one which was held by the insurgent chiefs at Peco Pavlovitch's camp at Piva, close to Gorauko and the battle-field of Moravovitz, on the night of Nov. 27, at which was decided the operations they intended to carry on during the winter. The camp is simply a deserted Herzegovinian village, occupied for the time being by a small portion of the army of Peco Pavlovitch, other divisions being at a short distance and within easy call. Our Artist, who was present during the whole night, informs us that a Turkish army, with Raouf Pasha at its head, and numbering, it was supposed, at least 6000 men, had arrived and was close at hand with the purpose of endeavouring to pass to the fortress of Gorauko with provisions, as the Pasha in command of the fortress had written to say that, unless relieved within three days, he would be compelled to surrender, as they were actually starving. Peco Pavlovitch, who is a very brave chief, was anxious to attack, and frustrate the Turkish intention, and a hot and animated discussion ensued, as the other chiefs of the council were opposed to giving battle on account of their inferior numbers. Even supposing that General Stochitz, who was then making a terrible forced march at the head of over a thousand men, should arrive in time, they would only then muster a little more than three thousand, while there were six thousand opposed to them. But all doubts as to giving battle were set at rest about three in the morning by the arrival of General Stochitz, with his army of twelve hundred men, which had been on the march for eighteen hours without rest. This chief (who impressed our Artist by his manliness of bearing) listened attentively to all the arguments advanced by those who feared to give battle under such disadvantages. He declared that he, with his twelve hundred men, would oppose the enemy, and that, if they declined to assist him, the blood of his army should rest upon them. Successful or not, he would give battle. This settled all scruples, and the following morning at five the whole of the army, with their chiefs at the head, were on the march to take up positions in preparation for the advance of the Turks, our Artist who sends us this sketch following them. On the following day the Battle of Plano, as already described, took place.

MR. WYNN ELLIS.

Mr. Ellis, whose magnificent gift of pictures to the National Gallery and large bequests to charitable institutions have been announced, died on Nov. 22, aged eighty-five, having enjoyed good health and retained all his faculties and the natural brightness of his intellect to the very day of his death. He was born in July, 1790, at Oundle, Northamptonshire, of a respectable family, and, having received a good education, began a career of extraordinary success. His great activity and tact soon raised him to positions of responsibility, and he began business at the early age of twenty-one in Ludgate-street, where he gradually created the finest silk business in London, adding house to house as opportunity occurred of purchasing the property around him, and passing from the retail to a wholesale business, which culminated in the large establishment of John Howell and Co., Limited. When under forty years of age Mr. Ellis presented himself as a candidate for the Aldermanic gown in connection with the ward of Castle Baynard, in which his premises were situated; but a vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Leicester occurred at the time, and by the advice of a personal friend he abandoned his candidature for City honours, became an M.P., and sat in the House of Commons for eighteen years as an advanced Liberal, representing Leicester both before and after the Reform Act of 1833. He was an advocate for the total repeal of the corn laws, of Free-Trade generally, of Reform in Bankruptcy, and of greater freedom in the law of partnership, more than forty years ago, and was always looked upon as a leading man for Committees of the House, where he exercised considerable influence. He was made a magistrate both of Herts and of Kent, and was picked for the office of High Sheriff for Kent, but was excused from the service, having discharged corresponding duties previously in Herts. Mr. Ellis had a vigorous intellect, was a fluent talker, and it may be added, a patient listener—not a common characteristic of good talkers. He was a man of strong will and determined character—unostentatious, cautious, moderate, and simple and inexpensive in his habits, and a strict disciplinarian in business; but he had a number of annuitants, and was in reality a charitable man, though he believed more in work and wages than in eleemosynary acts. We give in another column an abstract of his will, which has just been proved.

Our portrait is taken from a photograph by Mayall, of Regent-street.

Chief Justice Monahan, of the Irish Court of Common Pleas, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Mr. Justice Morris. The office of the latter will not be filled up, owing to the changes that will take place under the Judicature Act.

The statue of Grattan, in College-green, Dublin, was unveiled on Thursday with much ceremony. The statue faces Trinity College, and represents Grattan in the act of speaking with his hand outstretched.

THE NEW PEERS.

The *Times* believes that the titles chosen by the newly-created peers, and of those promoted to a higher grade in the peerage, may now be regarded as finally settled. The Duke of Richmond, in addition to receiving the revived title of Duke of Gordon, will be created Earl of Kinrara, in the county of Inverness; the Earl of Abergavenny will become Marquis of Abergavenny, and also Earl of Lewes, which honour he will bear as his second title instead of that of Lord Neville; Lord Wharncliffe will become Earl of Wharncliffe, his second title being Viscount Carlton (not Carleton, as stated by our contemporaries) of Carlton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt takes the title of Lord Allington, of Crichel, Dorsetshire, that peerage being borne formerly by one of his ancestors in the female line; Mr. John Tollemache, of Helmingham Hall, Suffolk, and of Peckforton Castle, Cheshire, becomes Lord Tollemache, of Helmingham; Mr. John Ralph Omsby-Gore, of Brogyntyn, near Oswestry, becomes, not Lord Hurlock or Harlock, as stated by our contemporaries, but Lord Harlech, of Harlech, in the county of Merioneth; while Sir Robert T. Gerard chooses, as was expected, the title of Lord Gerard, of Bryn, in the county palatine of Lancaster. At present Sir Robert's name stands third on the roll of baronets of England, the titles of Bacon and De Hoghton alone taking precedence.

PROGRESS OF VICTORIA.

The Victorian Year Book for 1874, exhibits the progress of the colony, not only during the preceding twelve months, but also from the date of its foundation. Virtually the settlement has not been in existence for more than forty years, and its population now amounts to 808,437, the rate of increase being shown by the remarkable fact that in 1858 it was only 495,000, so that it has nearly doubled in the last sixteen years. Unlike most European nations, the males outnumber the females, the respective proportions being 439,159 and 369,278. It would seem, however, that the protective tariff which has recently prevailed in the colonies has somewhat checked the growth of the population, which was less in 1874 than in any of the preceding ten years.

The foreign trade of this prosperous colony, from the cause already mentioned, has naturally been less than in some previous years. It is observable, too, that the so-called "balance of trade," to rectify which the efforts of the Protectionists were directed, is against the colony, the imports being £16,953,935, while the exports were £15,411,109. The imports were exceeded in 1854 and in 1857, and the exports in 1856 and 1868. The value of the country's trade per head of the population is a very instructive return, showing the following results and the gradual effects of a high tariff. In 1853 it was £137 14s. 1d.; in 1854, £110 1s. 9d.; in 1856, £75 7s. 6d.; in 1866, £79 18s. 9d. Since then it has gradually declined, and it is now £40 11s. 3d.

Apart, however, from these statistics of material progress, less than it would have been under better fiscal laws, the figures of this report show a very great and rapid advancement in social and intellectual things. The provision for education is particularly gratifying. Under the new Act of 1873 schools were made free, attendance compulsory, and the instruction purely secular. As a whole, the amount of money spent on education is probably greater than in any other country in the world, taking wealth and population into account.

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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT.



THE PRINCE GIVING SUGAR-CANE TO THE ELEPHANTS AT THE REHEARSAL OF THE PERAHARA, KANDY, CEYLON.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

OLD MASTERS AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Winter Exhibition of works by Old Masters and Deceased British Artists at Burlington House is far better than we were led to expect; indeed, we see little or no decline from the high standard of the preceding six years, and we cannot, therefore, account for the fears said to be entertained by the Academicians that they will be unable to continue these, the most valuable and instructive art-shows of the year. What the old British Institution was able to effect for a half a century from the resources almost exclusively of its own governors and direction, surely the Royal Academy may accomplish, with all its advantages of locale and influence and with all the collections of the United Kingdom to draw from. As for any danger of using up the wealth of art-treasures in private hands in Great Britain within a few years, we all know that it is practically inexhaustible, even if there were more than one such annual gathering as this in Piccadilly.

It is also gratifying to be able to say at the outset that the catalogue—of the shortcomings of which we have had to complain on former occasions—is much improved this year. The titles are fuller, dates are more freely given, and there are a few useful notes and cross-references. We have, however, still to desiderate some attempt at approximate chronological arrangement in the hanging. This would have been comparatively easy as regards the present collection, because an unusually large proportion consists of works by English portrait painters, the dates of which are known, or in general easily ascertainable. The Italian pictures are not so numerous that their disposition in something like a natural order of schools and dates would have presented insuperable difficulties; while the works of the Northern schools are so few (much fewer than in any preceding exhibition, and singularly few considering how rich our private galleries commonly are in the productions of those schools) that they might easily have been grouped in one of the smaller rooms. As it is, the only attempt at classification is in the fourth gallery, where, as usual, the pictures of earliest date are ranged together.

The student of art will probably direct his steps to this room in the first instance; and we cannot do better than commence our survey by a glance at the few examples of art as it emerged from the night of the dark ages till it arrived at meridian splendour under Raphael and his contemporaries. Here, then, is a Giottoesque triptych (187) of a very early date; indeed, the figure of the Virgin in the centre has much of the lank stiffness of Cimabue, the reputed father of modern art, whose claim, however, to be so regarded has been disputed or modified of late, and doubtless with justice. Above this figure of the Virgin and that of the Saviour and on the volets of the triptych are twenty-three subjects from the life of Christ, thus presenting an ancient instance of those pictorial series and cycles of Scripture history—those “spectacles of human salvation” which have been so generally employed by the Catholic Church as means of instructing the poor and illiterate before and also after the invention of printing. Such series of biblical representations found their artistic culmination in the sublime creations of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel. We may next pause before a miniature picture of “The Annunciation” (171), which in point of delicacy of execution is worthy of the saintly Fra Angelico, to whom it is attributed. The picture has been saturated with varnish, which, having turned brown in the cracks of the tempera, gives a broken modern effect not characteristic of the Beato Fra's pure flat tints. It must, however, be a work of about his time, because he was one of the last to employ the golden nimbi and other early attributes as here seen; nor does the composition differ essentially from his frescoes of the same subject, particularly at San Marco, a chromolithograph of which has been published by the Arundel Society. To the same category of religious art belong two of the innumerable circular Holy Families by Sandro Botticelli (190 and 197), which please by their reverent feeling, despite their clumsy and hard draughtsmanship; and also the “Adoration of the Magi” (170), attributed to Fra Filippino, but certainly, we think, by a less advanced master—probably of North Italy. To the same painter, but probably with as little foundation, are ascribed two extremely elaborate, but unfortunately much-injured, companion pictures of the “Battle of Porto Fino, near Genoa” (188) and the “Triumphal Entry of Roberto Mannelli into Porto Fino” (198). Another interesting secular subject, from Windsor Castle, is the picture, by Melozzo da Forlì, of “Federigo II. da Montefeltro, Duke of Urbino, and his Son Guidobaldo, listening to a Dissertation” (203). Federigo was made a Knight of the Garter by Henry VII., and he is represented as wearing the badge of the order. “Dido” (182) and “Judith with the Head of Holofernes” (179) are small but good examples in monochrome of that fine designer Mantegna. Luca Signorelli, the immediate precursor of Michael Angelo, is well represented in a composition of many figures, “The Mother and Wife of Coriolanus Pleading with him to Spare Rome” (194). This is an instance also of the successful transference of fresco to canvas, though it has not been accomplished without considerable retouching.

Turning to the early painters of the Northern schools, we have a worthy illustration of the laborious patience and marvellous realistic precision of Mabuse in the famous triptych from the Devonshire collection (172). In the centre are the Virgin and Child; an angel is offering fruit to the Infant Christ, and the donor, Sir John Donne, kneels with his family, supported by SS. Agnes and Barbara. On the wings are SS. John the Baptist and John the Evangelist. Two small portraits of Luther and his wife, Catherine de Bora (who ran away from her convent on Good Friday, 1525, and was married to Luther in the following June), both (174 and 175) attributed to the great Reformer's friend, Lucas Cranach, are interesting as dated “1545,” only a year before Luther's death. These portraits are, however, inferior to those of Cranach in general, and in particular to the celebrated whole-length of Luther in the altar-piece at Weimar. That here of Luther is probably one of the numerous small portraits of the Reformer turned up by Cranach's sons, or from his atelier. We may mention, also, a very lifelike small head (184) of the son of Ægidius, the friend of Erasmus, by an unknown painter.

But the gems of Gallery No. IV. are two small undoubted early works by Raphael. Both are “predella” pictures, the predella being the *gradus* or step on the top of and at the back of the altar which forms the base of the altar-piece, and on which are usually painted several small subjects, having more or less relation to the large picture above. “Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane” (180), lent by Baroness Burdett-Goutts, formed part of one of the subjects of the predella of the picture (until lately in the Royal palace of Naples), painted by Raphael in 1504 for the Convent of St. Anthony of Padua, at Perugia. “St. John the Baptist Preaching in the Wilderness” (181), lent by the Marquis of Lansdowne, formed the centre of the predella of the altar-piece, now at Blenheim, painted by Raphael in 1505 for the Church of the Serviti at Perugia. In this, even more than in the preceding earlier picture, the influence of the young painter's master (Perugino) is apparent, especially in the peculiar proportions and somewhat attitudinising pose of St. John. Mr. Richmond,

R.A., contributes a beautiful little landscape (178), which, however, he somewhat hastily, as it appears to us—in the absence, so far as we know, of any authentication—ascribes to Raphael. We are not acquainted with anything so small in treatment from the hand of Raphael, nor are we satisfied that the scene is Italian at all, while the careful, minute execution would seem to denote Northern rather than Italian workmanship.

The early pictures by Raphael may be taken to mark the close of the infancy and youth of art in all the schools. Hitherto we have seen frequent technical shortcomings and an unthinking adherence to traditional conventions and precedents; condoned, however, by painstaking conscientiousness, an utter absence of self-assertion, and (in religious art) a naive, devout sentiment, such as we literally never meet with again in so genuine a form. Instead of these we have in future art in its most matured development of varied skill and mastery, reaching here and there a beauty or sublimity of design, a gorgeousness of colour, a complete truth of realisation, and a magic of chiaroscuro which have never since been equalled; yet all this technical excellence is accompanied by a sensuousness that was unknown to the spirituality of anterior art. The transition may, perhaps, be marked by “The Adoration of the Shepherds” (201), which is not improbably a rather early work by Giorgione. But the aim at nothing more than feasting the eye with gorgeous colour is only too obvious in another Venetian picture of decorative frieze-like form, also ascribed, but doubtfully, to Giorgione, “The Head of Pompey brought to Caesar” (138). It was, however, by Titian that the pictorial glorification of the sensuous beauty of colour of the human figure, and of landscape was carried to the highest pitch in the Venetian school. As supplying fullest confirmation of the remark, if such were needed, look at this “Europa” (123), from Lord Darnley's collection, a picture comparatively little known, but one of Titian's most magnificent works. The bull is in the act of clambering up the shore of Crete; Europa, on his back, with an action more natural and voluptuous than elegant, to save her balance, throws her lusty legs high in the air; amorini with various devices float above, and one playfully rides to the left on a dolphin, the painting of whose glistening scales is a splendid feat of handling. Allowing for much embrowned varnish, the colouring, alike of figures, sea, and sky, has a glowing, robust, gorgeousness which words cannot describe. There are also by Titian, from the same gallery, one of the many repliche of “Venus and Adonis” (119), a finer version being in the National Gallery; a bust-portrait of Titian's congenial friend, Ariosto (125), but little, if at all, inferior to the portrait in the Manfredi collection; and a “Head of Our Saviour” (124), which, however, if originally by Titian, must have been painted over, so wooden and inanimate does it appear to be at least at the height at which it is placed. A half-length, by Titian, of “Caesar Borgia” (279), from Lord Radnor's collection, shows a refined and ingenious but most treacherous countenance. The examples of Tintoretto (127 and 133) scarcely call for notice. We now reach one of the most beautiful and masterly, yet one of the most puzzling, pictures in the entire exhibition—viz., “Venus Disarming Cupid” (131), attributed to Correggio, sent, like many other fine works, from Longford Castle. The design is well known: Venus is raising above her head the bow of Cupid, out of reach of the love-god, who, as a young stripling, his back towards us, in vain reaches towards it. This picture is classed by Dr. Meyer (who, possibly, never saw it), in his “Life of Correggio,” as among the works ascribed to the painter which are unauthenticated and not genuine. To our mind, the only thing which militates against it being by Correggio is the absence of those pearly atmospheric greys which characterise the chiaroscuro of Correggio in most of his works. The grand yet elegant flow of the lines seems to be his and no other's, still more the exquisite grace of the attitudes and the type of the face of Venus, together with the “morbidezza” of the flesh painting. The subject, too, might form a pendant to “The Education of Cupid,” by Correggio, in our National Gallery. The melting softness of the modelling in a mellow brownish tone points, it is true, to Leonardo da Vinci, and the Milanese school; but recent research renders it highly probable that Correggio was much influenced by Leonardo. The “doctors will differ,” of course, but in our opinion this picture, if not by Correggio, is one of the finest works by a painter equally great; and we leave it to the said doctors to find that other equally great master to whom it may be ascribed with a fair show of reason. With citation of two stately but inanimate Scriptural pieces by Ludovico and Agostino Caracci (107 and 109), the large and fine Claude, in a cool key, from Buckingham Palace, called, from figures in the front, “Europa” (154); some effective Gaspar Poussins, and Venetian views by Canaletti and Guardi, we bring our survey of the early pictures and the Italian schools to an end.

Before, however, returning to the Northern schools we should mention two singularly fine portraits by Velasquez, the only Spanish master whose works, as here represented, imperatively demand notice. These are an equestrian portrait of Don Gaspar de Guzman, Count of Olivarez (116), the same celebrated statesman, contemporary of Buckingham and Richelieu, whom Velasquez repeatedly painted; and “Portrait of a Lady” (117). The first—representing the Don, with his rather sinister-looking face half turned to the spectator, mounted on a prancing white charger of a heavy Flemish breed—has to the full that brilliancy of handling for which the Spanish master is so famous. The second, the eyes in which have a very strange prominence, has, with equal dexterity of brush-work, that intense individuality which, more than manual skill and masterly colouring (though leaning to simple black and white), places Velasquez in the very first rank of portrait-painters, surpassed by none.

Here we must pause for the present.

The ceremony of opening the new lodge at the Home for Little Boys, Farningham, or, as it is to be called, “The Old Boys' Lodge,” was performed, on Thursday week, at Farningham, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, financial secretary to the Post Office, writes to the *Times* to correct what he says is a misapprehension, that the telegraph revenue of the present financial year exhibits a falling off as compared with that of 1874-5. This misapprehension (Mr. Blackwood says) was not unnatural, seeing that the official statement of revenue gives £900,000 as the receipts between April 1 and Dec. 26, 1874, and only £895,000 as the receipts between April 1 and Dec. 25, 1875. It should, however, be stated, in the first place, that these figures denote only payments of revenue into the Exchequer, and not actual receipts by the Post Office; and, in the second, that, by the introduction of greater regularity in the payments into the Exchequer, the payment which in that year was made on Dec. 23 will not be made this year until Dec. 30, when £55,000 will be paid in. In reality, therefore, the telegraph revenue shows a substantial increase instead of a falling off. During the next and succeeding financial years the comparisons will be more accurate.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

[Professor Tyndall, in his first lecture, on Tuesday, Dec. 28 (see page 10 in last week's number), gave an historical sketch of the progress of our knowledge of Electricity, illustrated by numerous experiments, exhibiting the attractive property of various substances, such as glass, sealing-wax, and gutta-percha, when well dried and rubbed by silk, flannel, or similar materials; after which he entered upon the consideration of the interesting phenomena of electric conduction, discovered by Stephen Gray, of the Charterhouse, in 1729].

PROPERTIES OF FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

In his second lecture on Experimental Electricity, given on Thursday week, Professor Tyndall resumed his illustrations of conduction, by means of simple inexpensive apparatus. He described and imitated the way in which Stephen Gray transmitted electricity through great lengths of thread and wire. One end of a long wire was connected with the plate of the electroscope, and the other end was fastened to a glass tube. When the tube was rubbed the leaves of the electroscope diverged, which proved that the electricity produced had passed through the wire. The Professor next showed that some bodies readily conduct electricity, others only partially, and others not at all; and he then stated that the old division of bodies into “electrics” and “non-electrics,” was really a division into “conductors” and “insulators.” When good connection with the earth exists, all signs of electricity in any body disappear; and when so-called non-electric bodies are properly insulated and excited, electric action is immediately manifest. Thus, an apple, a potato, and other substances were readily electrified by friction with fur when they were insulated by suspension with a silk string. The Professor also insulated, first his assistant and then himself, by standing on a board placed on four warmed tumblers. When struck on the back with a fox's brush they each attracted a balanced lath to their fingers by the electricity which had been stopped in its passage to the earth by the glass insulators. Du Fay's important discovery of the existence of two kinds of electricity was next explained and fully illustrated. That philosopher observed that gold leaf was first attracted and then repelled by the same excited body; that when it was repelled by rubbed glass it was attracted by rubbed resin, and that when it was repelled by rubbed resin it was attracted by rubbed glass. These two kinds of electricity were termed “vitreous” and “resinous”—improperly so, since it has been shown that the kind of electricity produced may be reversed by changing the rubber. It is now agreed, merely for convenience sake, to term vitreous electricity positive and resinous negative. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to numerous illustrations of the following fundamental law of electric action—Bodies charged with the same electricity repel each other, while bodies charged with opposite electricities attract each other. The examples of repulsion included strips of cut paper and the particles in a jet of sand.

ELECTRIC INDUCTION.

Professor Tyndall began his third lecture, on Saturday last, with additional experiments showing the double character of the electrical force, the quality being tested in the mode suggested by Du Fay; thus, if any electrified body repel or is repelled by sealing-wax rubbed with flannel its electricity is negative, if it repel or is repelled by glass rubbed by silk its electricity is positive. In this way, with simple electroscopes, he examined the quality of the rubbers, proving that they are electrified as much as the rubbed body, but always opposite in quality. In the case of glass rubbed with silk the electricity of the silk is negative, that of the glass positive; the electricity of flannel rubbing sealing-wax is positive, that of the wax negative. The Professor then adverted to Symmer's theory, which supposes that electric action is produced by two fluids, each self-repulsive but mutually attractive; that these fluids cling to the atoms of matter and carry them along with them; that every body in its natural condition possesses both fluids in equal quantities, mixed together and neutralising each other; and that these fluids are torn asunder by friction, one clinging to the rubber, the other to the body rubbed. In connection with this theory, he proceeded to exhibit and elucidate the phenomena of electric induction—that is, the decomposition of the neutral fluid in a body by the mere presence of an electrified body, without contact, also termed electrification by influence. Thus, when Stephen Gray brought an excited glass tube near one end of a conductor light bodies were attracted at the other end. Dr. Tyndall showed, in a series of experiments, that when a body is electrified by induction one of the fluids is attracted and the other repelled; when the electrified body is withdrawn the separated electricities flow together again, and the neutral condition of the body is restored. If it be touched while in the electrified state, the electricity resembling that of the influencing body passes away, the opposite electricity being retained. In testing the quality of the induced electricity the Professor employed a carrier, consisting of a piece of tinfoil fastened upon a stem of straw and insulated by sealing-wax, by means of which electricity may be conveyed from any body for examination by the electroscope; and he showed that apples and other cheap materials answer quite as well as brass globes and very expensive apparatus. The fact of electric induction was also exhibited by the Professor standing on a stool insulated by glass. When he merely placed his right hand on the electroscope there was no action; but when he stretched forth his left arm, and his assistant alternately brought near him and withdrew a glass tube excited by friction, the suspended gold leaves opened and collapsed in similar alternation. At every approach positive electricity was driven over the gold leaves, and at every withdrawal the equilibrium was restored. The lecture concluded with the explanation of the phenomena of the electrophorus, the invention of Volta. This apparatus was exhibited in the form of a circular piece of tin (the “lid”), with a stick of sealing-wax as a handle in the centre, placed over a resinous surface or a sheet of indiarubber (the “plate”). When the plate was rubbed with flannel or whisked with a fox's brush, it was negatively electrified; and when the lid was placed on it it touched at a few points only, the two being separated by a thin film of air. By induction the excited surface attracted the positive and repelled the negative electricity. When the lid was lifted the two electricities flowed together and neutrality was restored. When the lid was once more placed upon the excited surface and touched by the hand the free negative electricity flowed to the earth, leaving positive behind, and when the lid was lifted it was found to be covered with free positive electricity.

THE ELECTRIC MACHINE.

Professor Tyndall began his fourth lecture on Tuesday last with an instructive experiment, proving that the electricity of the silk rubber is the reverse of the rubbed glass; and then, after exhibiting the polarity of two balanced magnets, the north pole of one setting to the south pole of the other, he showed that his electrified bodies act in the same manner, the positively electrified being attracted by the negative. Some further observations and experiments having been made with the electrophorus, it was next proved that when an insulated

conductor, such as a sphere of metal, is charged, the electricity diffuses itself all over it, but more especially over elongated and pointed conductors; and by means of his carrier and electroscopes the Professor showed that the leaves diverged more when the electricity was conveyed from the point of a cone, the corner of a cube, or the edge of a disk than when it was taken from other parts. Cones made of carrot or turnip were used, as well as more costly apparatus. The electric machine was next described in detail, and its various forms exhibited; one of them, a cylinder machine, made by Mr. Cottrell, at the cost of about 3s. 6d. The first machine, by Otto von Guericke, was a sulphur sphere rubbed by the hand; Hawksbee and Winckler used globes of glass; Bose, of Wittenberg, added the prime conductor; Gordon replaced the sphere by a cylinder; and Planta introduced the plate-machine. Professor Tyndall then explained the action of the machine in accordance with the principles of induction. When the glass plate is turned, as it passes the rubbers, it is positively electrified. Facing the glass, midway between the two rubbers, is a row of points on which the glass acts by induction, attracting the negative and repelling the positive electricity. The negative then streams from the points against the excited glass, which passes on neutralised to the next rubber, where it is again excited. The prime conductor is thus charged, not by the direct communication to it of positive electricity, but by the deprivation of its negative. The lecture concluded with some remarkable illustrations of the action of points. When a hand is placed over a point, mounted on the prime conductor of a machine in good action, a cool blast is distinctly felt, which is named "the electric wind;" the effect of which was shown in Hamilton's apparatus, termed "the electric mill." Two straws, with points, crossed at right angles, and fastened at their centres by sealing-wax, were made to revolve by the wind streaming from the electrified points. When this phenomenon had been illustrated, the Professor exhibited the experiment whereby Du Fay was led to the discovery of the two electricities. A small piece of silver-leaf was kept floating in the air, being alternately attracted and repelled by an excited glass-tube. In conclusion, by means of strips of paper suspended from the ceiling, Dr. Tyndall showed how a thunder-cloud may be neutralised by the action of a pointed lightning-conductor. The strips, which diverged by self-repulsion when electrified, suddenly collapsed when a point was brought near them, diverging again when it was removed.

No lectures will be delivered next week—Jan. 10 to 15. The lectures will be resumed on the 18th by Professor Garrod on the Classification of Vertebrated Animals.

The new year at the Woolwich garrison was ushered in with the usual rejoicings. There were quadrille parties given by the non-commissioned officers in the several regiments, a dinner by the officers of the 77th, and other entertainments. The sergeants of the newly-formed E Brigade Royal Horse Artillery dined together.

The Malabar, Indian troop-ship, which arrived in Portsmouth harbour yesterday week with the 107th Regiment from Bombay, brought the scrip of the Suez Canal shares recently purchased from the Khedive by the English Government. It was inclosed in four strong boxes, and on the arrival of the Malabar an official of the Treasury was in attendance to take charge of it.

The colliery accidents of the past year formed the subject of an address delivered by Mr. J. Newton, president of the London Association of Foreman Engineers and Draughtsmen, last Saturday night. He hoped that, should Parliament fail to take up earnestly the subject of death in our coal-mines, some philanthropic, practical, and energetic member would come forward and do for the collier what Mr. Plimsoll has done and is doing for seamen.

Last Saturday the statute to simplify the title and to facilitate the transfer of land in England took effect. This Act supersedes the Land Registry Act of 1862, and the registrar and other officers will be attached to the new law. It points out certain persons who may register property under the same. For instance, any person who has contracted to buy for his own benefit an estate in fee simple in land, any person entitled for his own benefit, at law or in equity, to an estate in fee simple, and any person capable of disposing for his own benefit, by way of sale, of an estate in fee simple in land, whether in either case subject or not to incumbrance, may apply to the registrar to be registered under the new Act, with a proviso that in the case of land contracted to be bought the vendor consents to the application. The statute contains 129 sections, divided into five parts, and repeals a part of the Vendor and Purchaser Act, 1874. No application can now be entertained for registration under the Land Registry Act of 1862, which was brought forward by Lord Westbury, and it remains to be seen whether the present measure, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, will be generally adopted.

The Nottingham Free Public Libraries and Museum Committee report the extended usefulness of these popular institutions. The libraries contain 20,579 volumes. Of this number 1001 volumes were added during the past year, partly by purchase and partly by gift. It has been found necessary to replace 211 volumes, which by fair wear and tear had become unfit for circulation. Many of these volumes had been in constant circulation from the opening of the library. A number of volumes, of no further use for circulation, have been forwarded to the board of guardians for the use of the inmates of the union. 692 volumes have been bound, 346 volumes have been restitched and recased. The committee has lent 156 duplicate volumes of magazines for the use of the young women attending the reading-rooms of the Nottingham Social Guild. During the year fifteen volumes were replaced by borrowers and guarantors. The libraries were available to the public 289 days during the year, during which period 143,096 volumes were issued for home reading and reference in the libraries, being an average daily issue of 495 volumes. This is an increase on the issues of last year of 9375 volumes, and is the highest annual issue that has been reported. New cards of membership of the lending library were issued to 2093 persons during the year. The committee thank the donors of books. A large proportion of the donations are from other towns. Lord Bishop had presented a complete set of the "Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland during the Middle Ages," and Prince Leopold a parallel-text edition of "Romeo and Juliet." The committee find that the accommodation provided has become altogether inadequate, and the Town Council have appointed a special committee to inquire into the propriety of securing adequate buildings in which the free library and the natural history museum may be located. The committee trusts that the grave difficulties against which these valuable institutions have had to contend, and which have greatly impaired their usefulness, may now be removed out of the way, and that in some central spot the free library and the natural history museum may find a spacious, appropriate, and dignified home.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

The Right Hon. Benjamin O'Neale Stratford, sixth Earl of Aldborough, Viscount Amiens, Viscount Aldborough of Belan, and Baron of Baltinglass in the Peerage of Ireland, J.P. and D.L. for the county of Wicklow, died at Alicante, in Spain, on the 19th ult. His Lordship was born June 10, 1808, the elder son of Mason-Gerard, fifth Earl, by Cornelia Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Charles Henry Tandy, Esq., and was in early life a Captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards. He has died without issue, and the honours of the house of Stratford have expired. There are now no less than five extinctions in the Irish Peerage—viz., Stratford, Moira, Blayne, Charleville, and Aldborough—available, under the Act of Union, towards new creations in the Irish Peerage; but since the report of the Lords' Committee, last year, Irish Peerage creations have been suspended. It is to be hoped, however, that some legislation will be carried out next Session to set the matter at rest.

EARL STANHOPE.

The Right Hon. Philip Henry Stanhope, fifth Earl Stanhope, Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, in the Island of Minorca, and Baron Stanhope of Elvaston, in the county of Derby, D.C.L., F.R.S., LL.D., the well-known historian, died on the 21st ult., at Merivale House, Bournemouth. His Lordship, the elder son of Philip Henry, fourth Earl Stanhope, by Catherine Lucy, his wife, daughter of Robert, Lord Carrington, was born at Walmer, Jan. 30, 1805, and succeeded his father March 2, 1855, in the family honours, which were conferred, in 1717 and 1718, on the famous General and statesman James Stanhope (a grandson of Philip, first Earl of Chesterfield), the Commander-in-Chief in Spain in 1708, the captor of Port Mahon in Minorca, and the Prime Minister to George I. The distinguished nobleman whose lamented death we record married, July 10, 1834, Emily Harriet, second daughter of General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., and by her (who died Dec. 31, 1873) leaves one daughter, Mary Catherine, Countess Beauchamp, and four sons, of whom the second, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. for Mid-Lincoln, is Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, and the eldest, Arthur Philip, Viscount Mahon, M.P. for East Suffolk, succeeds as sixth Earl Stanhope. He is married to Evelyn Henrietta, only daughter of Richard Pennefather, Esq., by Lady Emily Butler, his wife. The late Lord Stanhope was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. During the lifetime of his father he sat as Lord Mahon in the House of Commons for Wootton Bassett, and afterwards for Hertford. In 1834-5 he held office under Sir Robert Peel as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and from 1845 to 1846 as Secretary to the Board of Control. In 1853 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen; and at Oxford his name is associated with the Stanhope prize for Modern History, which he founded in that University. As an historian the deceased nobleman earned a high reputation. His "History of the War of the Succession in Spain," his "Life of Belisarius," and his "History of England from the Peace of Utrecht down to the Peace of Versailles" are works of standard merit. It may be added that his Lordship was, conjointly with Mr. Cardwell, literary executor of the late Sir Robert Peel.

LORD HASTINGS.

The Right Hon. Bernard Edward Delaval Astley, Lord Hastings, in the Peerage of England, and a Baronet, died, on the 22nd ult., on the Annamally Hills, India, of jungle fever. He was born Sept. 9, 1855, the eldest son of the late Rev. Delaval Loftus, ninth Lord Hastings, by Frances Diana, his wife, daughter of Charles, first Viscount Canterbury. He received his education at Eton, and succeeded as second Baron on the Peerage roll of England at the death of his father, Sept. 28, 1872. The abeyance of the ancient title he inherited, which had continued for several generations, was terminated, May 18, 1841, in favour of Sir Jacob Astley, Bart., of Melton Constable, Norfolk, one of the coheirs, grandfather of the young nobleman whose decease we record. His Lordship's successor is his next brother, Edward Manners, now eleventh Lord Hastings, born April 4, 1857.

VISCOUNT DE VESCI.

The Right Hon. Thomas Vesey, third Viscount de Vesci, of Abbey Leix, and Baron Knapton, in the Peerage of Ireland, one of the representative peers and a Baronet of that part of the United Kingdom, died suddenly, on the 23rd ult., at his town residence in Carlton House-terrace. He was born Sept. 21, 1803, the elder son of John, second Viscount de Vesci, by Frances Letitia, his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow, of Lurgan, and was great-great-grandson of Sir Thomas Vesey, Bart., Lord Bishop of Ossory, on whose son, Sir John Denny Vesey, Bart., an Irish peerage was conferred in 1750. Lord de Vesci was a large landowner in Ireland, having inherited, in addition to his Queen's County estate, a very valuable property at Monkstown and Kingstown, near Dublin. He graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1825, second class

in mathematics. In 1835 he was elected M.P. for the Queen's County, and continued, with a short interval, to represent that constituency until 1852. In 1855 he succeeded to the Peerage at the death of his father, and was chosen a representative Lord in 1857. His Lordship married, Sept. 19, 1839, Lady Emma Herbert, daughter of George Augustus, eleventh Earl of Pembroke, and leaves two sons, John Robert William, Lieutenant-Colonel Coldstream Guards, now fourth Viscount de Vesci, born May 21, 1841, married, 1875, to Evelyn, eldest daughter of Lord Elcho; and Eustace, 9th Lancers; and three daughters, the eldest married to the Marquis of Bath, and the youngest to Lord Richard Grosvenor.

SIR JOHN LE COUTEUR.

Sir John Le Couteur, Knt., Viscount (High Sheriff) of Jersey, and A.D.C. to the Queen, whose death is announced at the age of eighty-two, was for a long series of years connected with the administration of the island. After serving, in early life, in the Army, he retired with the rank of Captain, and returned to Jersey, where he was in a few years elected a Judge of the Royal Court. In 1842 he became Viscount of the island, and held that office to the time of his decease. He was one of the founders of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and Honorary Colonel of the St. Helier's Battalion of Royal Militia.

SIR BENJAMIN MORRIS.

Sir Benjamin Morris, Knight, who died recently at his residence at Waterford, in his eighty-first year, was the eldest surviving son of George Morris-Wall, Esq., by Jane, his wife, eldest daughter and heir of James Wall, Esq., of Clonena Castle, county Waterford. He entered the Army in 1815, and became Captain in the 25th Foot in 1826. During his military career he served in Gibraltar and the West Indies, and in 1834 he retired. Sir Benjamin was a J.P. and D.L. for Waterford, an Alderman of that city, High Sheriff in 1836 and 1854; and twice Mayor, 1845-6 and 1867-8. He was knighted in 1836, and assumed by Royal license the additional surname of Wall in 1875. He married, in 1824, Anna, eldest daughter of Thomas Armstrong, Esq., and leaves issue.

THE HON. THE QUEEN'S CHAMPION.

Henry Lionel Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, Lincolnshire, "the Hon. the Queen's Champion," died on the 28th ult., at South Kensington, aged forty-two. He was the only son of the late Rev. John Dymoke of Scrivelsby, the Hon. the Queen's Champion, by Mary Anne, his wife, only daughter and heiress of the Rev. Clement Madeley, D.D., and was, consequently, nephew of the late Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., who officiated as Champion at the coronation of King George IV. The ancient chivalrous office of Champion, attached to the baronial estate of Scrivelsby, came to the Dymokes by the marriage of Sir John Dymoke, Knight, with Margaret de Ludlow, granddaughter of Philip de Marnion.

MR. McMAHON.

Patrick McMahon, Esq., barrister-at-law, and late M.P. for New Ross, died on the 19th ult. He was born in 1815, son of James McMahon, Esq., of Lakeview, in the county of Limerick, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of James Bourke, Esq., of Arlenmont, in the county of Limerick. He received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1842. Mr. McMahon went the Oxford Circuit, and was highly esteemed as a sound lawyer. He was second counsel for the claimant in the great Tichborne case, and he so conducted himself in that difficult position as to receive the approval of the Lord Chief Justice. Just before his fatal illness he acted as one of the Norwich Inquiry Commissioners. He sat, in the extreme Liberal interest, for the county of Wexford from 1852 to 1865, and for New Ross from 1868 to 1874.

MR. DANIEL GASKELL.

Daniel Gaskell, Esq., of Lupset Hall, in the county of York, J.P. and D.L., died at his seat near Wakefield, on the 20th ult., in his ninety-fourth year. He was second son of Daniel Gaskell, Esq., of Clifton Hall, near Manchester, and grandson of Benjamin Gaskell, Esq., of the same place, by Mary, his wife, daughter and in her issue heiress of John Milnes, Esq., of Wakefield. Mr. Gaskell, whose death we record, was the first M.P. for Wakefield, which borough he represented from 1832 to 1837. He married, March 11, 1806, Mary, second daughter of Benjamin Heywood, Esq.

MR. SWIFTE.

Edward Lewes Lenthal Swifte, Esq., late Keeper of H.M. Regalia, died on the 28th ult., in his ninety-ninth year. He was the younger son of Theophilus Swifte, Esq., of Goodrich, Herefordshire, and grandson of Dean Swifte, Esq., of Worcester, and of Castle Rickard, in the county of Meath. At the period of his decease he was the father of the Irish Bar and a barrister of the Middle Temple. In 1813 he became Keeper of H.M. Regalia, which office of trust and dignity he held till 1852, when he retired. Distinguished as a scholar, wit, and poet, he was much esteemed and loved by a large circle of friends. Mr. Swifte was born June 20, 1777, and died after a short attack of bronchitis, on the very verge of being a centenarian, in the full possession of his great faculties. He was four times married, and has left a numerous family; one of his sons is a Captain in the Indian Army, and another a Lieutenant serving in the West Indies.

The deaths are also announced of the Right Hon. Marianne (née Roche), wife of the Earl of Chesterfield; of John Cheesment Severn, Esq., of Penybont Hall, M.P. for Wootton Bassett, 1807, and for Fowey, 1830, High Sheriff for Radnorshire in 1811 (at the time of his death he was in his ninety-fifth year); of John Trenchard Trenchard, Esq., D.C.L., of Foxwell and Greenhill House, Dorsetshire, in the eighty-fourth year of his age (in compliance with the will of his grand-uncle, Mr. Trenchard, of Welbeck-street, he changed his patronymic, Pickard, for the surname of Trenchard, from which ancient family he was descended in the female line); of Alexander Aeneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, claiming to be chief of the clan Chattan, one of the largest proprietors in the north of Scotland; of the Rev. Charles Penny, D.D., Rector of Chaffcombe and Chaplain to Lord Raglan, for more than thirty-seven years Head Master of Crewkerne Grammar School; of Vice-Admiral Frederick Patten, aged seventy-five; of Vice-Admiral Charles Frederick, a gallant naval officer (a scion of the family of the present Sir Charles Edward Frederick, Bart.); of Lieut.-Col. William McCall, Standard-Bearer Queen's Royal Body-Guard of Gentlemen-at-Arms, late 79th Highlanders; of Edmund Lenthal Swifte, late Keeper of H.M.'s Regalia, in his ninety-ninth year; of the Rev. Charles Walcott, A.M., of Bitterley Court, Shropshire, in his eighty-first year; of the Hon. William H. G. Wellesley, second son of the first Lord Cowley and nephew of the great Duke of Wellington; of Augustus Septimus Mayhew, one of "the Brothers Mayhew," so well known in periodical literature; of the Rev. Spencer Mansel, M.A., Vicar of Trumpington, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, grandson of Dr. W. Lort Mansel, formerly Bishop of Bristol; of the Rev. Joseph Prendergast, D.D., of Queen's College, Cambridge, late Head Master of Lewisham Grammar School, aged eighty-four; and, in his sixty-sixth year, Sir Anthony Rothschild, whose memoir will be given next week.



THE PERAHARA FESTIVAL AT KANDY, CEYLON, BEFORE THE PRINCE OF WALES.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons has lost two of its members each of whom was in his own way remarkable. The principle laid down by the younger Pitt, that every gentleman, and especially every country gentleman, who was the fortunate possessor of £20,000 a year had a right to be raised to the Peerage, has been carried out by the present Prime Minister recently in four instances. Of the others nothing more need be said here but that one, Mr. Tollemache, is a sturdy pillar of the Conservative party and a county representative of long standing in the Legislature, having only retired at the last election; while the other, Sir Robert Gerard, is a Roman Catholic by creed, and no doubt, as regards him, there will be joy and triumph in the unlicensed archdiocese of Westminster. But Mr. John Ralph Ormsby-Gore demands some, if not elaborate, mention on his passing away from the stormy arena in which he ever sat calm, immovable, and placid for more hours every day than any of his co-legislators. He will, no doubt, find a snug, quiet place in the House of Lords, and will continue to exemplify the wondrous patience which a man of easy temperament can develop. It was rarely, indeed, that by half-past four o'clock Mr. J. Ormsby-Gore was not in a seat in the House which had been by courtesy ceded to him. It was on the fourth form behind the Treasury, or the front Opposition bench, as the case might be, and possessed the advantage of a pillar whereon its occupant might lean comfortably. For somewhere about thirty years, during which he has represented respectively Carnarvonshire and Shropshire, he pursued one undeviating course in the discharge of his duty. If, after the first hours of the sitting, Mr. J. Ormsby-Gore was seen to rise from his place and walk quietly out of the House, it needed not to look at the clock to know that it was precisely seven, and as the bell of the clock tower began to ring out ten at night he was to be seen gently, with a step a little slower, and in the dress prescribed for gentlemen in the evening, to re-enter and arrange himself against his pillar, as it were, in a caressing attitude. Thenceforth he was to be seen, nearly motionless, until those latest hours when things became partially indistinguishable in the House to the dizzy lookers on, and he used to vanish somehow. Without controversy, so far as powers of sitting were concerned, he was one of the greatest members of Parliament that ever lived. Now he will be one of the most approved lay-figures of the House of Lords, while he will be able to discharge his legislative duties with his special conscientiousness, and at far less expenditure of his physical powers than heretofore; and when he exchanges that dignified, and to him agreeable, position, for a still more beatified one, it may be written to his memory that he never made a speech in Parliament during his whole existence in that sphere.

Mr. Henry Gerard Sturt, who has just given up what may be called the hereditary representation of Dorsetshire for a barony of the United Kingdom, was well known and celebrated in the House, though he never spoke but three or four times during his career in the Lower House. So long ago as 1859, when the second Derby Ministry was in power, he suddenly flashed up just behind the Conservative leader, and in a speech which was the most curious compound of broad humour, practical sense, and liberal sentiments, poured such ridicule and such argument on a puny Reform Bill which the Government had launched that, without question, he contributed as much as any one to its submerging. Again, and after very long interval, he dashed off a speech, full of the same characteristics as that which has been alluded to, upon the abolition of the game laws, which was curious as coming from a landed country gentleman. Last Session he poured the most ingeniously various ridicule on Mr. Chaplin's motion on the horse condition of this country, and astonished and confounded all advocates of protection by the breadth of his free trade. By these few efforts he has left a fame in the House which was unique; and if he should some day startle the Lords by one similar development, he would give additional proof of his moral courage and independent opinions.

The admirers, if any, of Sir William Harcourt will, perhaps, be a little puzzled to make up their minds what to think of the first of a series of speeches which he has been delivering to his constituents at Oxford. One thing is incontrovertible—namely, that his oration was very funny. That word, however, is seldom, if ever, used to indicate the higher qualities of a humourist. Possibly, however, there may have been covert humour in making the speech in a manner appropriate to the materialism of the season, by cramming it full of plums, and by so much cloying. The resources which were brought to bear on the composition of the address seemed to be illimitable, and if it had been possible a little more to have concealed the art, and if spontaneity had been a little more prevalent, it would have stood out as a wonderful intellectual display. If it is the cue of a public man, who is not without his responsibilities, to amuse the country, to which in some sort this particular speech was addressed, even though the jokes may be ingeniously devised, the parodies happy, and the quotations apt, why then Sir William Harcourt has had as great a success as it was in the power of wit, genius, and erudition to achieve. But if the address, which though poured into the ears of the men of Oxford must have been meant for mankind, was intended as an exposition of the policy of one who believes himself to be a great statesman—perhaps the greatest of all statesmen so far as position is concerned—of the near future, the less said about it the better. "Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away," but it is just doubtful whether it is desirable for a member of Parliament, who is reasonably supposed to be a candidate for the leadership of the Liberal party, when publicly, either in criticising the policy and administration of his opponents, or developing, or at least indicating, the course which he himself and his friends would pursue, to smother principle and mode of party action in jest, however elaborately balanced, and sarcasms however keenly whetted beforehand. It would seem that this speech is an illustration of the saying that people may be sometimes too clever.

During the recess Mr. Macdonald, the so-called working-man member, has been dodging about the country, generally appearing on occasions on which he was calculated to advance the interests of the particular, most particular, class which he represents. Once very lately he undertook to pronounce a funeral oration over one of his co-workers, who, it would seem, was worthy of all honour by those of his communion. The selection was not inappropriate, for Mr. Macdonald's style is well adapted to doleful and mortuary deliverances.

The compilers of the *Publishers' Circular* have drawn up an analytical table of the new books and new editions published here, and the American works imported into this country during the past year. The new books, including pamphlets and sermons, amount to 3577, the new editions to 1330, and the American importations to 311. These figures make a total of more than 5200 works, representing the literary activity of English speaking and writing people, not including the colonies of this country.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

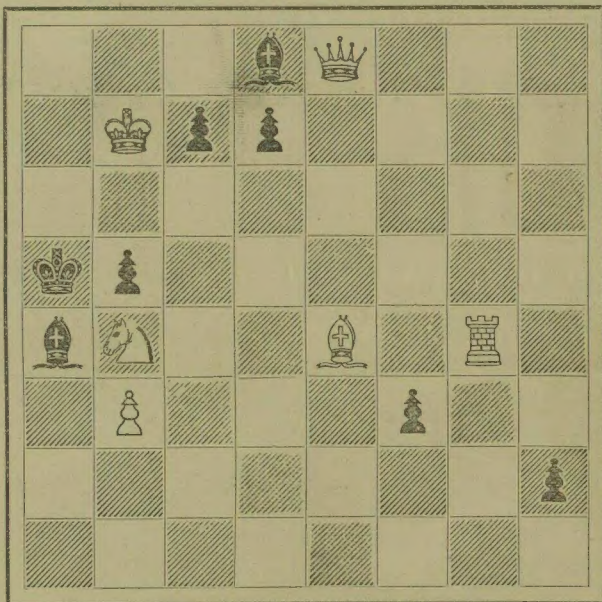
- ADOLPHUS B.—The trio of three-movers strike us as being neat, and are under examination. The five-mover is inadmissible because it is a five-mover; while the one in two moves is by far too simple.
- J. PIERCE.—Many thanks for the problem.
- G. C. BAXTER.—Your two-move position contains a fatal flaw. If Black play 1. K to Q 5th, White can mate with Knight at K 6th or Q Kt 5th, indifferently.
- T. HAZEN.—We regret to say the two-move problem is too easy, besides abounding with bad dual mates.
- A. E. S.—The examiners report them to be not quite up to our standard.
- PERL.—In Problem No. 1659, if Black play 1. P to K B 4th, White obviously mates on the move.
- G. H. V. and NEWORTH.—Quite correct.
- LICEO DE MALAGA.—Mr. Healey's Collection of Problems is out of print. We are not aware that any collection by Conrad Bayer has ever been published of late years. The solutions are correct.
- R. P. P.—The problem, we regret to say, is too easy.
- F. THOMPSON.—There is a bad flaw in one variation of your problem. If Black play 1. R to Kt 5th, White can mate by either 2. P to B 3rd (ch) or 2. R to B 4th (ch).
- T. LYE.—You sent us a very different position last week. The solution of that now submitted is 1. B to Q R 3rd, and mates next move by either 2. P to K 5th or Kt to K B 3rd, according to Black's play.
- MINTO.—Will you kindly oblige us with another copy of the position? We have two copies by us which differ materially, and in neither is there a Knight that can be played to Q B 6th. Also send us your name, as you wish it published.
- H. T. (Kassel).—We have not the file at hand to refer to.
- N. M.—The problem, we are sorry to say, is scarcely difficult enough. Besides, the first move of your solution is a capture.
- A. W.—Apply to the hon. sec. of the club, 20, King-street, St. James's.
- H. MARINER.—There is a strong chess club at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but we believe it meets during the winter months only.
- H. J. S.—A letter addressed to Simpson's Divan, Strand, would undoubtedly find him.
- PROBLEM No. 1661.—Additional correct solutions received from I. S. T. Barrow Hedges, J. W. K. Miss Jane D. Owllet, St. James, The White Hart, R. W. S. W. B. Emile F. H. A. S. O. Vossler, Vig, Peter, A. Ackland, Hernalt, W. S. J. Sowden. Those by J. K. B. B. W. Barrett, Antistrophe, D. G. H. P. and Beeslack are wrong.
- PROBLEM No. 1662.—Correct solutions received from Emile F. W. V. G. D. J. Sowden, Barrow Hedges, X. V. I. L. Thorpe, A. Wood, D. G. H. P., N. B. S. Latta, Beeslack, H. Schleusner, I. S. T. Barrow, E. H. H. V. G. H. V. Wee Pawn, R. W. S. W. P. Payne, Nux, J. K. Miss Jane D. Amouger, Hernalt, Pax in Bello, A. F. W. Stanley, Yorkshire, Peter, Minto, J. Pierce. Those by H. A. S. Deep He, H. Res, E. L. M. Vig, and T. Lye are wrong.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. R to K R 3rd	K to B 4th*	3. B or R mates.	BLACK.
2. Q to K Kt 4th (ch)	Kt to Q or moves	2. Q to K 2nd (ch), &c.	
*1.	B moves		

PROBLEM No. 1664.

By Mr. G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The subjoined Game, hitherto unpublished, was contested some time ago, between Mr. S. HAMEL, the president of the Nottingham Chess Club, and Mr. HARRWITZ.—(Knight's Defence to the King's Bishop's game.)

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| WHITE
(Mr. Hamel).
1. P to K 4th
2. B to Q B 4th
3. P to Q 3rd
4. P to K B 4th
5. P takes P
6. B to Q Kt 5th (ch) Kt to Q B 3rd
7. B takes Kt (ch)
8. P takes P
9. P to Q 4th
10. P to Q B 3rd
11. P takes P
12. Kt to Q B 3rd
13. Kt to K B 3rd
14. P to K R 3rd
15. B takes Kt
16. P to Q R 3rd | BLACK
(Mr. Harwitz).
1. P to K 4th
Kt to K B 3rd
P to Q B 3rd
Kt to K B 5th
P to Q B 4th
P takes P
B to Q Kt 5 (ch)
Castles
Kt to K R 5th
Kt to Q R 5th
Kt to K R 3rd
Kt to K R 3rd
P takes B
Kt to K R 3rd
P takes B | WHITE
(Mr. Hamel).
Had he played 16. Q to Q R 4th, Black might have safely rejoined with 16. Q to Q Kt 3rd.
16.
17. P takes B
18. Q to Q 2nd
19. K to B 2nd
20. Q R to B sq
21. Kt to K R 4th
22. Q takes K R P
23. R takes R
24. K to Kt 3rd
25. K to R 2nd
26. Q to K Kt 5th (ch) B to K Kt 3rd
27. Kt to B 5th
28. R to Kt 7th
29. Kt to K 7th (ch)
30. Kt to K 6th (ch)
31. Q to B 6th (ch)
32. Kt takes B, &c.
33. R to Kt 5th, and Black resigned. | BLACK
(Mr. Harwitz).
B takes Kt (ch)
Q to Q R 4th
Q R to B sq
R to Q B 5th
K R to Q B sq
R takes B P
R to B 7th (ch)
R takes R (ch)
Q takes R P (ch)
B to Q 6th
B to K Kt 3rd
P to K R 4th
Q to K B sq
K to R sq
P to Q R 4th
K to R sq
Anything
Kt takes B, &c.
Kt to K 5th, and Black resigned. |
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WAIFS AND STRAYS.*

This is a genial and gossiping little book, the work of a genial and gossiping writer, and will be certain of a hearty welcome from all classes of the chess fraternity. To the old school of chess-players, who can look back over a period of five-and-twenty years, Captain Kennedy's reminiscences will be more or less familiar, but such graphic sketches of chess character lose nothing by repetition—while for the rising generation they will possess all the charm of novelty. Out of the abundance of amusing material it may seem invidious to select any particular features for special notice, but we think the two papers on the late Mr. Buckle, reprinted from the *Westminster Papers*, and the chapter on Napoleon as a chess-player, deserve more than passing mention, even if we accept *cum grano* the game which Captain Kennedy gives us as a specimen of the Imperial exile's chess skill. The book would, we think, have been improved by the omission of the excerpts from *Punch*, which have nothing to do with chess—and also by a little more careful editing. References to Mr. Staunton as a living player, and to Mr. Cochrane as a resident in Calcutta, &c., are surely out of place in a volume bearing the date 1876. The publisher's share in the work is more than creditable, type, paper, and binding being unexceptionable.

* *Waifs and Strays*. By Captain Kennedy. W. W. Morgan, Barbican.

MUSIC.

Christmas and New Year's amusements still predominate over musical performances, the renewed activity of which is only just beginning.

The earliest concert of the year was one of the weekly series recently established at Langham Hall, where an interesting selection was given on the evening of Jan. 1. The instrumental pieces consisted of Mendelssohn's first pianoforte trio (in D minor), Beethoven's sonata in A for piano and violoncello, and solos for those two instruments and for violin. The executants were Mr. Pollitzer (violin), Mr. Pague (violoncello), and Mr. W. Ganz (pianoforte).

The first event of this week consisted of an oratorio concert at the Royal Albert Hall on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Carter, whose sacred cantata "Phædra" was performed, followed by Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

Yesterday (Friday) evening "Elijah" was to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society at Exeter Hall, conducted by Sir Michael Costa, the principal solo singers announced having been Mesdames Edith Wynne and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, and Mr. G. Fox.

The London Ballad Concerts—under the direction of Mr. John Boosey—will open their tenth season this (Saturday) afternoon with an interesting programme, to be performed by several eminent artists. The twelve remaining concerts of the year will take place on Wednesday evenings, beginning next week.

The Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall will be resumed on Monday evening, when Herr Straus will be the leading violinist, and Mdls. Marie Krebs the solo pianist.

The Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts will recommence next week, when the thirteenth performance of the twentieth series will take place.

The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Alexandra Palace will be resumed on Feb. 19. Various interesting works are announced, and the directors have offered a prize of £20 for the best original orchestral symphony, written by a British or naturalised composer. The judges are Professor George A. Macfarren and Herr Joachim. The work of the successful candidate will be performed at one of the Alexandra Palace Saturday Concerts, and the next meritorious competitor will receive £5, with a chance of hearing his work performed, if thought deserving of a public hearing.

A grand concert will form part of the proceedings at the opening of the Westminster Aquarium on Jan. 22—and music will afterwards form a prominent feature in the arrangements. Special weekly concerts are to be given on Thursday mornings, commencing Feb. 17, conducted by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. Two concerts daily will be given on other days of the week, under the direction of Mr. George Mount, the conductor of the British Orchestral Society. These concerts, being given in an accessible locale, are likely to become highly popular, and to be a source of musical cultivation as well as an attraction to the general public.

The British Orchestral Society has not yet issued any prospectus, but there is reason to believe that the directors intend to persevere in their endeavours on behalf of English music and English musicians.

The Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., professor of music at the University of Oxford, read a paper on Monday afternoon upon the Progress of Ecclesiastical Music in Western Europe before the members of the Musical Association, of which he is the president. The chair was taken by Mr. John Hullah.

At a soirée given last week at the Chapter-house of St. Paul's Cathedral to the gentlemen of the Evening Service Choir, Dr. Stainer, the organist of the Cathedral, was presented by them with a handsome bâton of ivory and gold, together with an illuminated address on vellum, congratulating him upon his recovery from his accident, and thanking him for his generous services in promoting their efficiency. The Dean (Dr. Church) presided, and Canons Gregory and Lightfoot were in attendance.

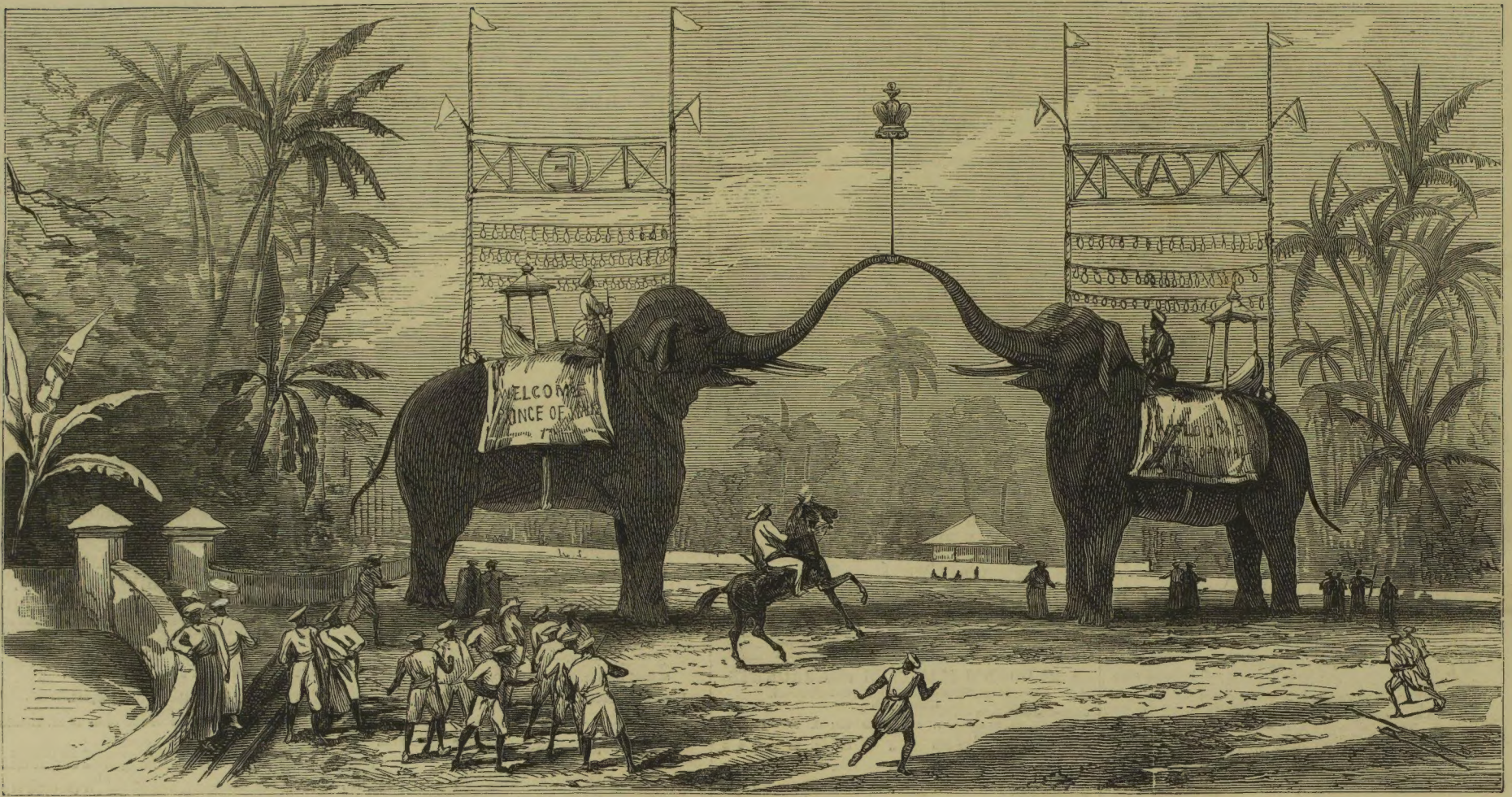
A grand chamber organ has been built for the residence of Mr. N. J. Holmes, by Messrs. Bryceson, and has been opened by a series of performances this week. On Monday and Wednesday Mr. W. T. Best was the player, on Tuesday M. Alexandre Guilmant, and on Thursday the Chevalier Lemmens.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Flower Child," a setting of lines by Mary Mark Lemon, is an expressive song by Odoardo Barri, who has produced a melody that is interesting, although simple, and lying within a moderate compass of voice. Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. are the publishers, as also of "The Christian's Good-Night," a song by Miss Lindsay, in which there is much religious feeling; and a pretty ballad, "One wish for thee," by Mr. Wrighton. Among the pianoforte music lately issued by Messrs. Cocks and Co. are:—"Titania," a spirited valse de concert, by Mr. Brinley Richards; "A Welsh Tour," a characteristic little fantasia, by Joseph André, who has introduced some pleasing national airs; and a transcription, by Mr. G. F. West, of the charming larghetto from Mozart's clarinet quintet. In a different style (from the same publishers) are "The Star of India," galop, and "The Arctic Waltzes," a series of effective dance pieces, both by G. J. Rubini.

The Christmas number of Messrs. Metzler and Co.'s "Popular Musical Library" consists entirely of dance music, eleven such pieces being here given for one shilling. The list is headed with the celebrated "Galatea" valse, composed by the Duke of Edinburgh, which is followed by movements of a similar kind—quadrilles, galops, and polkas bearing well-known names, and all highly suitable to their purpose.

Mr. Joseph Williams, of Berners-street, has lately issued various new pieces, both instrumental and vocal. Among the former is a transcription for the pianoforte, by Mr. Brinley Richards, of the Bride's March from "Lohengrin," in which the prominent features of the movement are given in a comparatively easy form. Dr. Bunnett's "Abendgedanken" is a series of three characteristic pieces entitled, respectively, "Die Rose," "Die Distel," and "Das Kleeblatt." There is much grace, with distinct individuality, in each of these movements. "Nell Gwynne, a Reminiscence of the Court of Charles II.," is the title of a pianoforte piece, by Florian Paschal, in which a quaint old English dance of the period is effectively introduced. Another transcription, by the same hand, is that of a celebrated minuet of Boccherini, some of whose violoncello music has frequently been introduced by Signor Piatti at the Monday Popular Concerts. Mr. Williams is also the publisher of a charming song, "The Petrel's Warning," by Mr. Henry Smart, who, much as he produces, never writes carelessly or without a result of some value. The song is especially suitable for a contralto or baritone voice.



MEET AT COLOMBO, CEYLON, ON THE OCCASION OF THE ROYAL VISIT.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

The Queen has made the following appointments to the first, second, and third classes of the order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Grand Commanders: His Highness Raj Rajessur Maharajah Dhiraj Jeswunt Sing Bahadur, of Jodhpore; his Highness Furzund Dilpizir Nawab Mahummad Kulb Ali Khan Bahadur, of Rampore; his Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekhul Itqad Dowlat-i-Englishia Rajah Rugbir Sing Bahadur, of Jheend.

To be Knights Commanders: William Rose Robinson, Esq., C.S.I., Madras Civil Service, member of the Council of the Governor of Madras; the Maharajah Rudur Pertab Sing Mihundur Bahadur, Maharajah of Punnah; the Rajah Shamshir Prakash Bahadur, Rajah of Nahun; Rao Kasee Rao

Holkar Dada Sahab, of Indore; General Runnodeep Sing Rana Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of the Nepalese Army; Rao Rajah Gunput Rao Kirkee Shamshir Bahadur, Dewan of Gwalior; Mumtaz ud-Dowlah Nawab Mahummad Faiz Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., Prime Minister of Kotah; Colonel the Honourable Henry Ramsay, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, Commissioner, Kumaon.

To be Companions: Robert Barclay Chapman, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department; William Holloway, Esq., Madras Civil Service, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras; Edward William Ravenscroft, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for making laws and regulations; Stuart Colvin Bayley, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, Patna Division; Lieu-

tenant-Colonel Charles Metcalfe M'Gregor, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Bengal Army; Charles Edward Bernard, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Commissioner, Nagpore, late a member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for making laws and regulations; Robert Eyles Egerton, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Financial Commissioner, Punjab; Colonel Francis Hornblow Rundall, Royal (late Madras) Engineers, late Inspector-General of Irrigation Works to the Government of India; James Richard Bullen Smith, Esq., member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, for making laws and regulations; Henry Peveril Le Mesurier, Esq., late chief engineer and now agent to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., of Bombay; Bechurdass Amburdass, Esq., of Ahmedabad.



THE PRINCE OF WALES SHOOTING OTTERS AT BEYPORE.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE SERAPIS.